

IBM Optim



Compare User Manual

Version 7 Release 3

IBM Optim



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Version 7 Release 3

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in “Notices” on page 141.

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This edition applies to version 7, release 3 of IBM Optim and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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About this Guide

The IBM[™] Optim[™] solution includes the components Archive, Compare, Edit, and Move. This User Manual provides information on how to use Compare to compare sets of relational data and browse the results.

This release runs in the Microsoft[™] Windows[™] environment and supports the IBM DB2[™], Oracle, Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise (ASE), Microsoft SQL Server, and IBM Informix[™] database management systems. Additional database management systems may be supported in future releases. "Organization"

Organization

The information in this guide is organized into the following sections:

Chapter 1, "Introduction," on page 1

General information about Compare.

Chapter 2, "Processing Flow," on page 5

An overview of the sample database included with Optim and a sample scenario that describes the process of using Compare to compare data.

Actions

Chapter 3, "Compare," on page 25

Using Compare to provide a consistent method for retrieving and comparing subsets of relational data.

Chapter 4, "Extract," on page 55

Using an Extract Request to extract data from source tables and save that data to an Extract File. Compare allows you to extract sets of relationally intact data according to your specifications.

Chapter 5, "Browse Compare File Data," on page 77

Using the Browse Utility to review summarized results of a comparison between tables and to browse data in selected pairs of compared tables. You can also use the Browse Utility to browse the contents of a Source File and determine that the data is as expected.

Chapter 6, "Report," on page 93

Using a Report Request to report on data in a Compare File.

Appendices

Chapter 7, "Row List Files," on page 105

Creating a row list file without using Compare facilities and using the file when extracting data.

Chapter 8, "Command Line Interface," on page 109

Using the Command Line Interface to run one or more process requests, or run a scheduled job, automatically.

Chapter 1. Introduction

The IBM® Optim™ solution manages enterprise data throughout every stage of the information lifecycle. Optim enables your company to assess, classify, subset, archive, store, and access enterprise application data.

Using the archiving features in Optim, you can

- Isolate historical data from current activity and safely remove it to a secure archive.
- Access archived historical data easily, using familiar tools and interfaces.
- Restore archived data to its original business context when it requires additional processing.

The Optim test data management capabilities provide an efficient alternative to database cloning, allowing you to create development and testing environments that are sized appropriately.

Optim helps you achieve these benefits with the following components: Archive, Move, Edit, and Compare. This section describes the Compare component.

The Compare component compares data from one set of source tables with data from another. Compare is easy to use, simple in concept, yet powerful in supporting complex database structures. Programmers and DBAs can easily inspect and compare sets of related data. Compare eliminates the time-consuming efforts of manually “assembling” data from different tables and database management systems. Intuitive dialogs simplify data entry tasks and provide options for comparing sets of relationally intact data.

A comprehensive report and complete row-by-row results allow you to:

- Analyze data used to test an application by comparing the results before and after the application is executed.
- Compare archived data with current data.
- Identify similarities and differences in separate databases.
- Track database changes.

Client access to the database, whether local or network, is required.

Intelligent window handling technology allows you to display multiple dialogs, pop-up windows, context sensitive online help, and tutorials.

Common Elements

To carry out its functions, components of Optim (Archive, Move, Edit, and Compare) rely upon user-defined objects as supplements to objects defined to the database (for example, tables, primary keys, relationships, stored procedures).

These user-defined objects (collectively, Optim objects) are stored in the Optim Directory. The *Common Elements Manual* explains the Optim objects and features common to all or most of these products.

Optim Directory and Common Optim Objects

The Optim Directory is a set of tables that store objects needed for processing. You must use the Configuration program to create or configure the Optim Directory tables and stored procedures needed to access the Directory.

Objects in the Optim Directory that are common to these products include:

- **Access Definitions.** An Access Definition identifies a set of related data to be processed. It references the database tables and their relationships, and provides criteria to select specific rows within tables. An Access Definition is sometimes used in a Compare Process.
- **Column Maps.** A Column Map provides specifications needed to match columns between two tables referenced in a Table Map. Also, a Column Map can be used to transform data, age dates in tables, and exclude one or more columns from processing.

A Column Map is used in a single table Compare Process and can be referenced in a Table Map used in a Compare Process.

- **Column Map Procedures.** A Column Map Procedure facilitates data transformations in a process that are beyond the scope of native Column Map functions.
- **DB Aliases.** A DB Alias provides parameters needed to connect with a specific database. It is used as a high-order qualifier for an object or table name, in order to access the appropriate database.

A DB Alias is needed anytime you reference a database object; for example, to qualify the name of an Optim primary key, Optim relationship, or a database table referenced in an Access Definition, Column Map, or Table Map.

- **Primary Keys.** Primary key columns uniquely identify each row in a database table. A primary key can be used to create an Optim relationship, and is required for a table that is visited more than once in an Extract Process. A primary key is also required to enable the row selection (Point and Shoot) feature for an Access Definition or an Extract Process.
- **Relationships.** A relationship is a defined connection between the rows of two tables that determines the parent or child rows to be processed and the order in which they are processed.

Relationships are used to retrieve related rows from tables and may be available to the database. However, you can also define relationships to supplement those in the database. Generally, a relationship is needed in a process that uses an Access Definition.

- **Table Maps.** A Table Map identifies and matches two tables or sets of tables in an Insert or Load Process used in a Restore Process and can exclude one or more tables from processing. A Table Map is required for a Compare Process.

Common Utilities

Utilities common to the Optim components include:

- **Schedule.** Use the Schedule Utility to schedule processes and monitor processing.
- **Browse.** Use the Browse Utility to review the contents of an Extract or Control File.
- **Export/Import.** Use the Export/Import Utilities to copy Optim objects from one Optim Directory to another.

These utilities are discussed in detail in the *Common Elements Manual*.

Options

Options are used to maintain the environment. Generally, Product Options parameters enforce site and system requirements, while Personal Options customize Optim for use at each workstation.

Refer to the *Installation and Configuration Guide* for Product Options and the *Common Elements Manual* for Personal Options.

Security options allow you to establish as many as three levels of security for using Optim. Functional security allows you to control user access to the interface for functions provided by Optim, object security allows you to control access to specific objects in the Optim Directory, and Archive File security allows you to control access to data in Archive Files. All security options are documented in the *Installation and Configuration Guide*.

The Compare processes and utilities are discussed in the following sections.

Chapter 2. Processing Flow

This section provides an overview of the functions and features of Compare and the basic processing flow. The sample scenario proceeds through the basics of selecting and comparing data, using tables that correlate to those in the sample database distributed with Optim.

Use the comprehensive Help facility in Compare at any time to obtain more information about a specific topic or function. You can select **Help** from the menu in most dialogs or right-click and select **What's This** from the shortcut menu to obtain context-specific help. Help is also available by pressing **F1**.

Overview

Using a sample scenario, this section briefly describes the sample database and provides an overview of the key functions for comparing data.

Included are functions to:

- Create a Compare Request.
- Specify the sources of data to compare.
- Define a Table Map to match the tables being compared.
- Define match keys.
- Process the Compare Request and browse the results of the comparison.
- Save the Compare Request.

Sample Database Tables

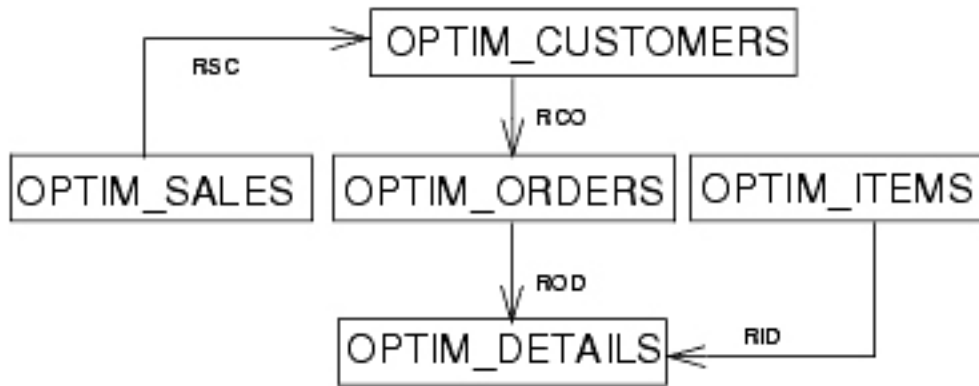
The sample database tables distributed with Optim correlate to the tables used in these examples.

The Optim sample database tables are:

OPTIM_SALES	OPTIM_MALE_RATES
OPTIM_CUSTOMERS	OPTIM_FEMALE_RATES
OPTIM_ORDERS	OPTIM_SHIP_TO
OPTIM_DETAILS	OPTIM_SHIP_INSTR
OPTIM_ITEMS	OPTIM_STATE_LOOKUP

Note: The tables used here do not contain the prefix “OPTIM_” in their names.

The major relationships between pairs of tables in the sample database are shown in the following diagram. The arrows indicate the flow from parent to child.



The sample database includes four additional tables: OPTIM_CUSTOMERS2, OPTIM_ORDERS2, OPTIM_DETAILS2, OPTIM_ITEMS2.

These four tables are distributed empty and are related in the same way as the similarly named tables above. The empty tables are provided for demonstrating the facilities in Optim.

For a complete description of the sample database tables, see the *Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Process Flow

The following scenario directs you through the process of comparing a set of relational data in a Source File, in this case an Extract File, to the data currently in a database.

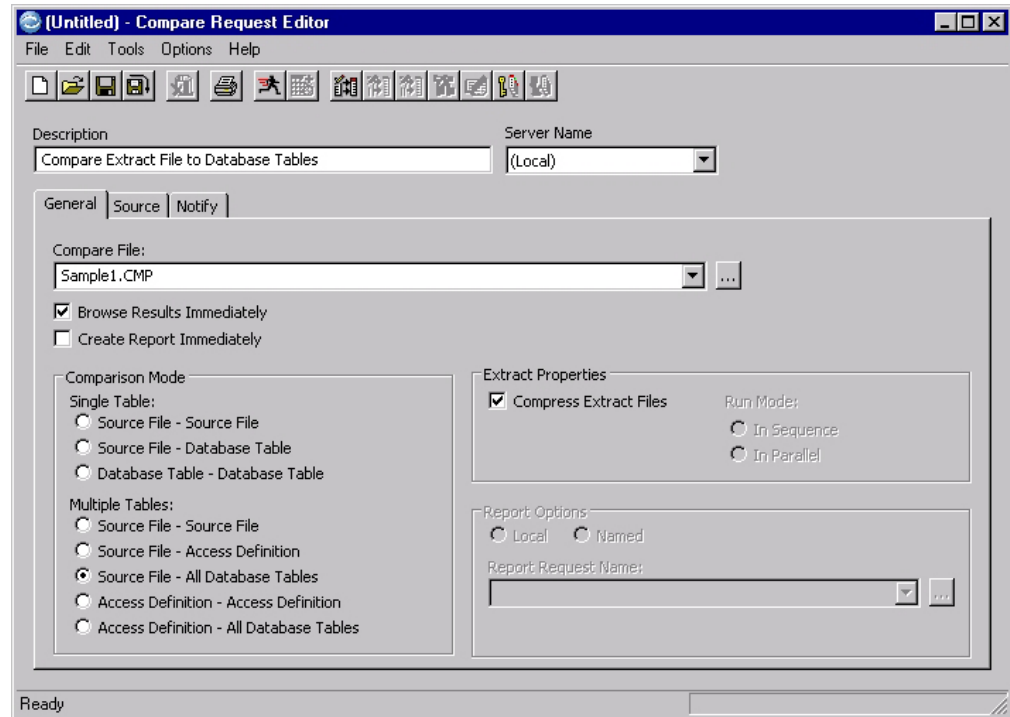
The scenario is intended to represent a typical situation in which the Extract File represents the data as it existed before testing your application and the database tables represent the same data after testing the application.

Note: A sample Extract File for use with this scenario is provided on the product CD. The data in the sample Extract File is similar to, but different from the data provided in the sample database. The name of the Extract File is *CSB4data.xf*.

Create a Compare Request

You must create a Compare Request to identify the two sources of data to compare, the name of a Compare File in which to save the results, and the parameters needed to run the comparison.

To begin, select **New** from the **File** menu in the main window. Select **Compare** from the **Actions** submenu to display the Compare Request Editor. The **General** tab is shown first.



Description

Enter a description in **Description** to indicate the purpose or function of the Compare Request. This optional description can help you identify the Compare Request later, should you wish to reuse it.

Server Name

In the standard configuration, Optim operates as a client application with all processing taking place directly on the Windows workstation. Unless the database is installed locally, Optim uses the appropriate DBMS client software to communicate with the remote database over a network.

The Optim Server option allows you to define tasks on the workstation and direct resource-intensive data processing functions to a machine more suited to the task. When a task requires the movement, processing, or storage of very large volumes of data, the request can be defined at the workstation in the normal way and directed for remote processing on a machine hosting the Optim Server.

If the optional Optim Server component is installed, you process the request locally or select a server on which to process the request, using **Server Name**. If the Optim Server option is not enabled at your site, the **Server Name** box is unavailable. If this option is enabled (as in this scenario), retain the default setting, (Local).

Specify Compare Process Parameters on the General tab

The **General** tab, lets you establish parameters for the Compare Process. Use this tab to indicate the source of the data that is compared and the set up for the Compare Process.

Compare File

The Compare File describes the results of the comparison. Enter a name for the Compare File, for example, *Sample1*. Compare completes your entry by adding the default extension **.cmp**.

Browse Results Immediately

Select the **Browse Results Immediately** check box to display the results of the comparison upon completion of the Compare Process.

Create Report Immediately

Select this check box to enable the **Report Options** group box. You can use Report Options to name a Report Request and enable access to the Report Request Editor, where reporting parameters can be defined. For this scenario, leave the **Create Report Immediately** check box cleared.

Comparison Mode

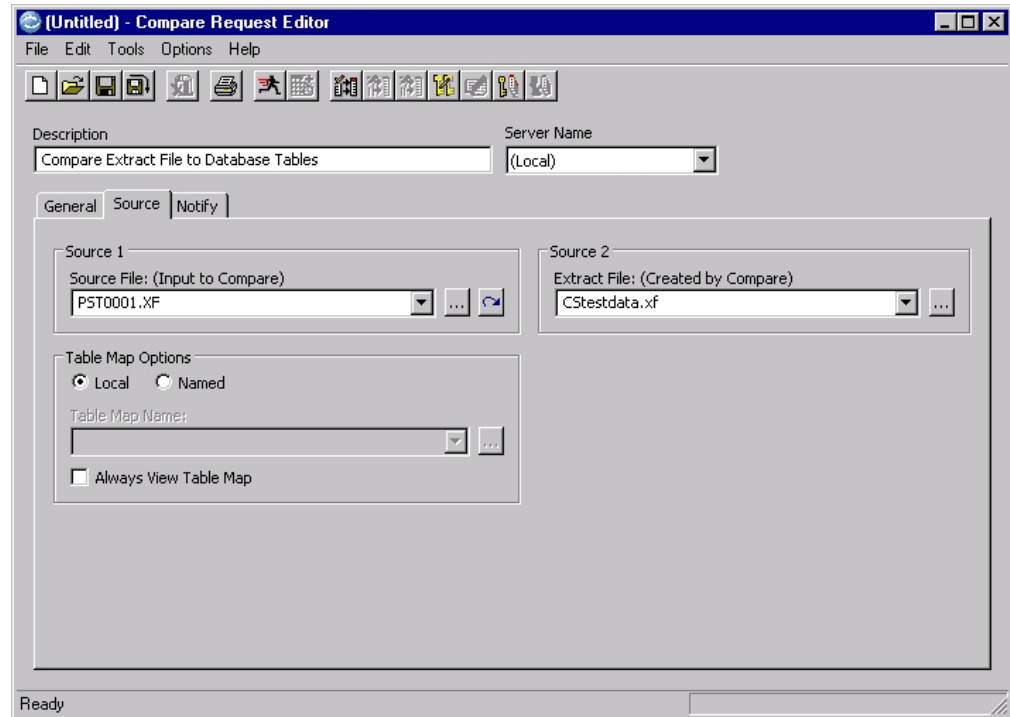
The mode you select depends on the sources of data you intend to compare. Since the sources of data to compare for this scenario are an Extract File and tables from the sample database, select the **Multiple Tables: Source File – All Database Tables** comparison mode.

Compress Extract Files

Compare automatically performs two Extract Processes before performing the Compare Process. Select this check box to automatically compress the Extract Files for storage.

Specify Data Sources on the Source tab

Click the **Source** tab to specify the sources of the data to compare. The **Source** tab displays different fields depending on the Comparison Mode you select on the **General** tab.



Source 1

For this scenario, enter the name of the Source File provided with Compare (for example, *PSTDemo.xf*). Enter the name and fully qualified path to the directory that contains the file, or click the **Browse** button to search your list of directories to select the file.

Source 2

Compare always compares the contents of a Source File (Extract or Archive File) to the contents of another Source File. When you specify source data directly from a database, Compare extracts the data before beginning the comparison. Therefore, you must provide a name for the Extract File for Source 2. Compare performs the Extract Process automatically. Enter a name for the Extract File (for example, *CSB4DATA.xf*). The default file name extension for an Extract File is *.xf*.

Table Map Option

A Table Map is required to correlate the specific tables to compare or selectively exclude tables from a comparison. You can specify a **Local** or **Named** table Map. When you select **Local**, you create an embedded Table Map that is used only by this Compare Request, and is not available to share or reuse. When you select **Named**, you can specify the name of an existing Table Map or create a new named Table Map.

For this scenario, select **Local** to create an embedded Table Map.

Always View Table Map

Select this check box to review the Table map before you **Save** or **Run** a Compare Request.

Note: If you clear this check box, the Table Map Editor opens only when the Table Map is not properly defined (for instance, when the specified Table Map does not include all of the tables in the Extract File).

For this scenario, keep the **Always View Table Map** check box cleared.

Define the Table Map

Select **Edit Table Map** from the **Tools** menu of the Compare Request Editor to display the Table Map Editor and define the Local Table Map.

Since a Table Map must be defined, Compare will display the Table Map Editor automatically if you try to proceed.

Note: For detailed information on the Table Map Editor, see the *Common Elements Manual*

	Source 1 Table	Source 2 Table	Type	Column Map or "LOCAL"	Column Map Status
1	ORDERS	ORDERS	Table		Unused
2	DETAILS	DETAILS	Table		Unused
3	CUSTOMERS	CUSTOMERS	Table		Unused
4	ITEMS	ITEMS	Table		Unused

Qualifier

Enter the two-part qualifier for the Source 2 data to compare. The Qualifier consists of: *dbalias.creatorid*

dbalias DB Alias of the database where the sample database tables are defined (1 to 12 characters).

creatorid

Creator ID, Owner ID, or Schema Name (depending on DBMS) assigned to the tables (1 to 64 characters).

For this scenario, specify the qualifier that identifies the sample database included with Compare. Click the down arrow to select from a list of the most recently used

qualifiers, or click the browse button to select from a list of DB Aliases and Creator IDs.

Description

Enter a description in the box labeled **Description** to indicate the purpose or function of the Table Map. This field is optional.

Column Map ID

For any pair of tables in the Table Map, you can specify a Column Map to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for detailed information.

For this sample scenario, all of the columns in both pairs of tables have the same names and should be included in the comparison. Therefore, Column Maps are not required and this field should be left blank.

Server Name

Displays the name of an Optim Server or Local, to indicate where processing will take place.

Tables Tab

The **Tables** tab displays the Source 1 tables and the corresponding Source 2 tables. The Source 2 Table column populates with the same table names as the Source 1 Table column initially, by default. You can change a Source 2 table name to compare the Source 1 data to a different database table or clear the Source 2 table name to exclude the Source 1 table from the comparison.

If you have correctly entered the Qualifier to specify the Optim sample database tables, no changes to the Table Map grid are required for this scenario. Select **Update and Return** from the **File** menu on the Table Map Editor to return to the Compare Request Editor.

Note: See the *Common Elements Manual*, for detailed information about Table Maps.

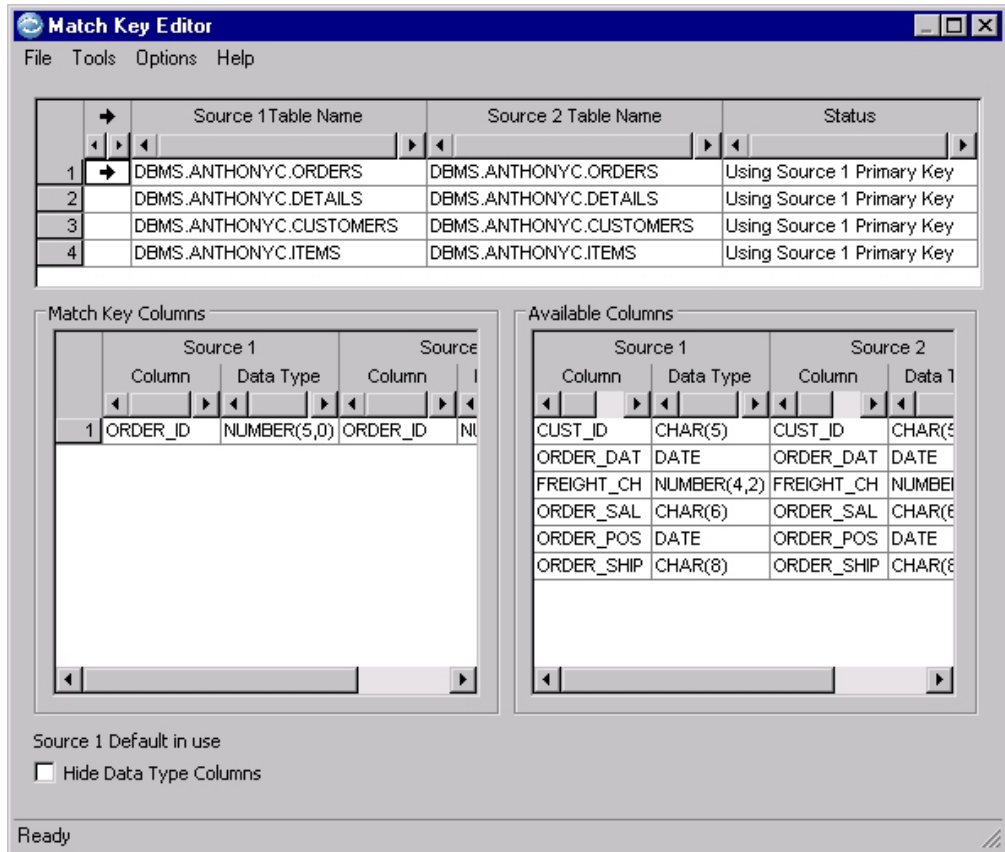
Define Match Keys

To compare specific rows in Source 1 with the corresponding rows in Source 2, Compare needs a match key for each pair of tables. A match key consists of one or more corresponding columns from each table. When the match key value in Source 1 is identical to the match key value in Source 2, Compare compares the remaining columns in that pair of rows. By default, the primary key is used as the match key.

You can review the match keys for the active Compare Request using the Match Key Editor. When a primary key does not exist or is unacceptable as the match key for a specific comparison, you can define a match key using the Match Key Editor.

Select **Edit Match Keys** from the **Tools** menu in the Compare Request Editor to display the Match Key Editor.

The Match Key Editor displays the list of tables specified in the Compare Request. The Focus arrow in the first column of the table list indicates the pair of tables for which the corresponding Match Key column information is displayed.



For this scenario, the Source 1 primary key is used as the match key for each pair of tables, by default. If you have correctly entered the source information to specify the sample Extract File and the Optim sample database tables, no changes are required. Select **Close** from the **File** menu on the Match Key Editor to return to the Compare Request Editor.

Note: See “Using the Match Key Editor” on page 47 for detailed information about the Match Key Editor.

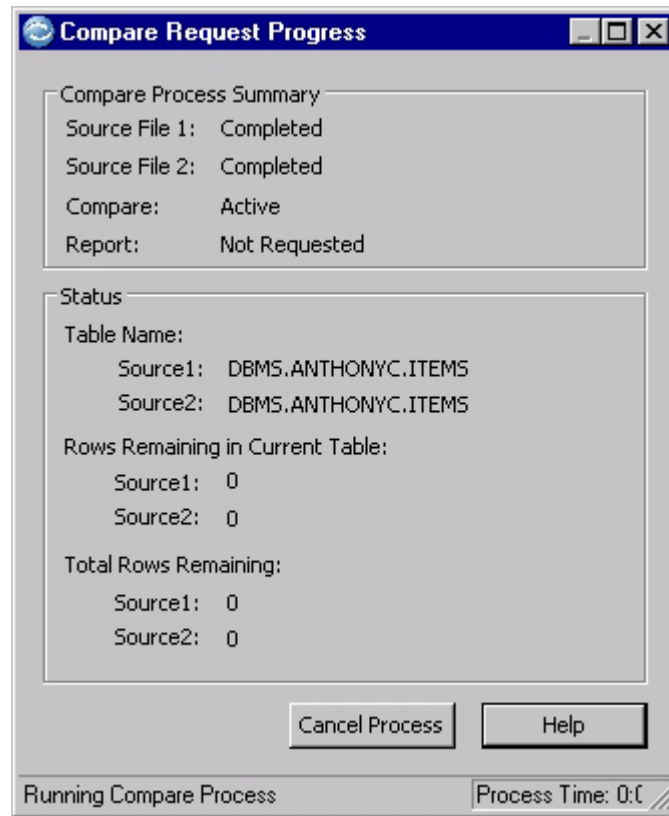
Process the Compare Request

In the Compare Request Editor, select **Run** from the **File** menu to process the Compare Request. The Compare Request Progress dialog displays as the Compare Request is processed.

Note: Depending on the configuration at your site, you may encounter a logon prompt during processing. See the *Common Elements Manual*, for information about the Optim Directory Connection Logon dialog and for the DB Alias Connection Logon.

You can use the Compare Request Progress dialog to monitor each step of the Compare processing. The number and type of steps depends on the parameters you selected for the Compare Request.

For example, Compare may perform one or two Extract Processes (depending on the sources you select) or reorganize and sort data in an existing Extract File before beginning the comparison of the selected tables.

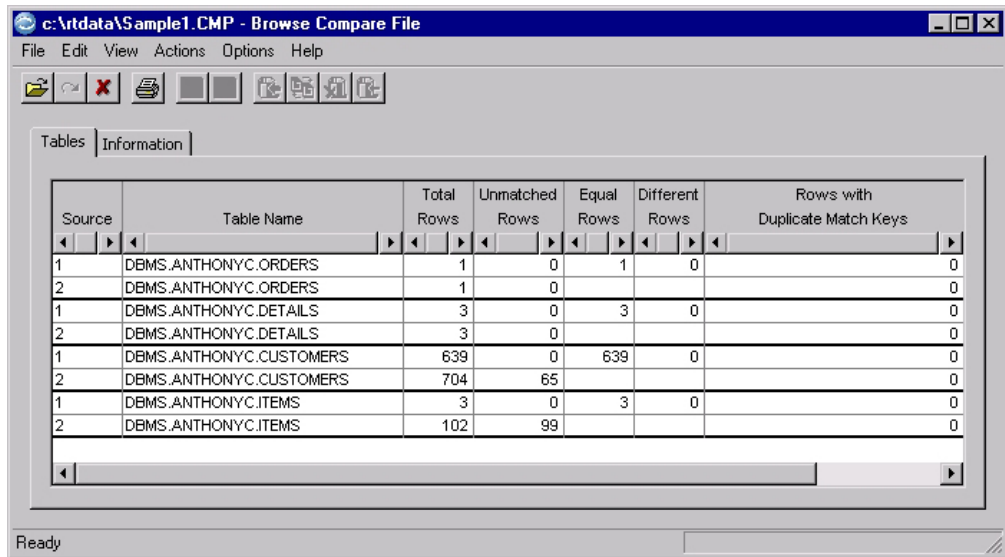


When the Compare Process completes, one of two dialogs displays, depending on whether you selected the **Browse Results Immediately** check box on the **General** tab of the Compare Request Editor before you ran the request.

- If you selected the **Browse Results Immediately** check box, the Browse Compare File dialog displays when the Compare Process completes.
- If you cleared the **Browse Results Immediately** check box, the Compare Process Report dialog displays when the Compare Process completes.

Open a Compare File to Browse

Since you selected the **Browse Results Immediately** check box for this scenario, the Browse Compare File dialog displays upon completion of the Compare Process. The Browse Compare File dialog lists the tables compared, and summarizes the results of the comparison for each pair of tables.



The Browse Compare File dialog displays information about the selected file. When you open a Compare File to browse, the name of the file appears in the title bar. Compare Files are saved with the default extension **.cmp**. However, files can be saved or renamed with other extensions, or without extensions.

Tables Tab

Each time you open the Browse Compare File dialog, the **Tables** tab is shown first. Use the **Tables** tab to view information about the tables in the selected Compare File. This information can be viewed, but not edited.

Grid Details

The **Tables** tab contains the following grid details:

Source

Indicates the Source File for the table. Note that tables are listed in pairs, alternating between Source 1 and Source 2.

Table Name

The names of the compared tables.

Total Rows

The number of rows compared from each table.

Unmatched Rows

The number of unmatched rows in the compared table. A row is Unmatched when the match key value does not correspond to a match key value in the compared table in the other Source File.

Equal Rows

The number of equal rows in the compared table. A row is Equal when the match key value and all other column values in Source 1 and Source 2 match exactly.

Different Rows

The number of different rows in the compared table. A row is different when the match key values in Source 1 and Source 2 match exactly, but values in other columns differ.

Rows with Duplicate Match Keys

The number of rows in the compared table that have duplicate match keys. A row with a duplicate match key contains a non-unique value in the Match Key column(s) and cannot be compared.

You can use the **Find** option, available on the grid heading shortcut menu, to assist in locating specific information in a large display. (See the *Common Elements Manual* for detailed information about the **Find** option.)

Information Tab

Use the **Information** tab to review information about the selected Compare File.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "c:\rtdata\Sample1.CMP - Browse Compare File". It has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Actions", "Options", and "Help". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations. The "Information" tab is selected, showing a form with the following fields:

Created By: briacorr01	Date Created: Wednesday, December 28, 2005 3:21:10 PM
Created on Machine: WDP0360007	Server Name: (Local)
Number of Sets: 4	
Source 1 File Name: c:\rtdata\PST0001.XF	
Source 2 File Name: c:\rtdata\CStestdata.xf	

The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready".

The **Information** tab contains the following details:

Created By

User ID of the person that ran the process that created the file.

Date Created

Date and time the file was created.

Created on Machine

Identifier for the machine from which the file was created.

Server Name

Name of the Optim Server from which the file is accessed or Local if the file is accessed from the workstation.

Number of Sets

The number of pairs of tables compared.

Source 1 File Name

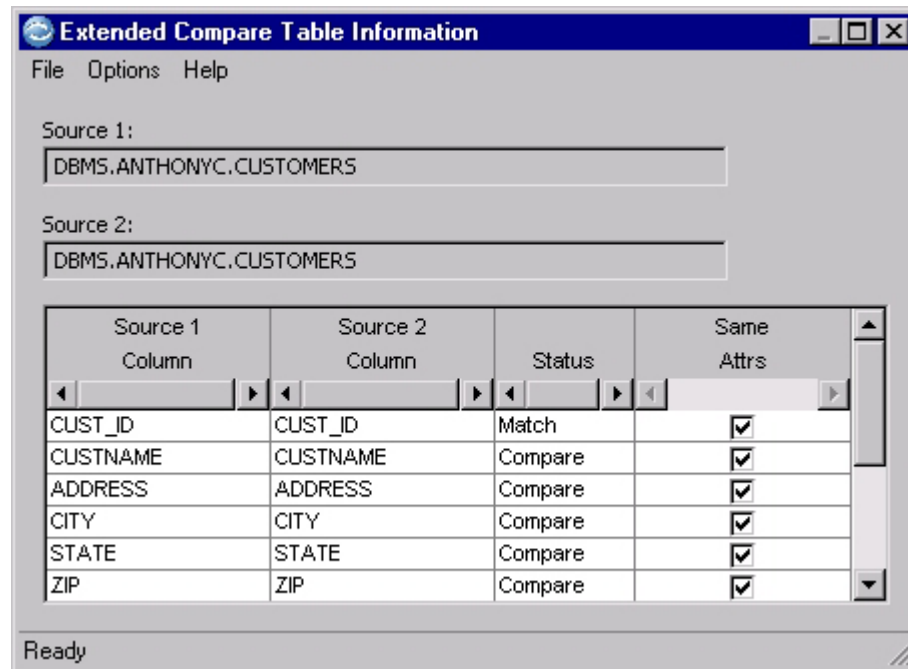
The fully qualified name of the Source 1 File.

Source 2 File Name

The fully qualified name of the Source 2 File.

Extended Compare Table Information

Right-click on a pair of tables in the grid on the **Tables** tab and select **Display Extended Information** from the shortcut menu to display the Extended Compare Table Information dialog.



Source 1

The name of the Source 1 table.

Source 2

The name of the Source 2 table.

Grid Details

The Extended Compare Table Information dialog contains the following grid details:

Source 1 Column

The names of the columns in the Source 1 table.

Source 2 Column

The names of the columns in the Source 2 table.

Status The status of the comparison between Source 1 and Source 2 columns:

Match Source columns are in the match key.

Compare

Source columns are compared when the values in the paired Match Key columns are the same.

Not Used

Source column is found in only one table or was excluded from the Compare Process.

Same Attributes

When the check box is selected, the attributes for Source 1 and Source 2 are the same. When the check box is cleared, the column attributes for Source 1 and Source 2 tables do not match.

Display Compare File Table Data

To display the rows for a pair of tables listed on the **Tables** tab:

- Select a pair of tables in the grid, then right-click the pair of tables to display the shortcut menu. Select **Display Rows**, then select an option from the cascading menu to display particular types of compared rows: **All** → **Different** → **Duplicate** → **Equal** → **Only**
- Double-click a pair of table names in the grid, or select **Display Rows** from the **File** menu. All rows are displayed by default, unless a selection was made on the **Browse** tab in Personal Options to limit the display to a particular type of row (you can select **Show Excluded Rows** from the **Tools** menu to display all rows).

A Browse Compare File Table Data dialog displays data from the selected pair of tables.

Note:

- If you select more than one pair of tables, several Browse Compare File Table Data dialogs open. Move one dialog to see other dialogs beneath.
- Binary data is not displayed. Cells containing binary data are shaded. To view binary data, use the hexadecimal display. For more information about viewing binary data, see “Display Hexadecimal” on page 86.

Use the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog to review the compared data from the selected pair of tables. By default, differences in the compared data are shown in bold, italicized type.

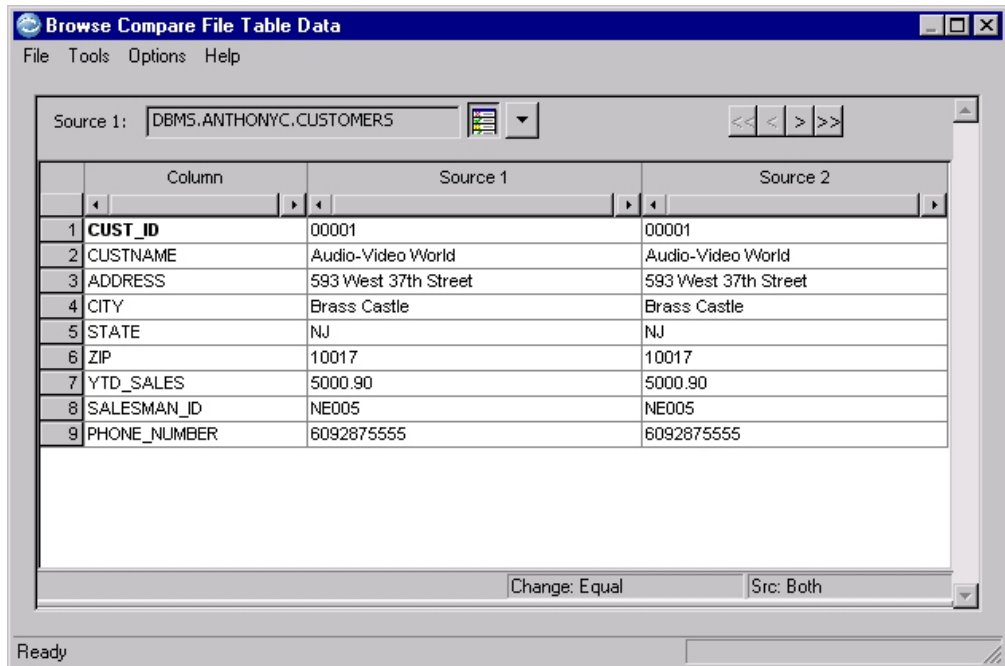
Note: You can select Personal Options to emphasize differences in Source 1 and Source 2 data.

Table Name

Name of the Source 1 table displays to the left of the toolbar. You can alternatively display Source 2 table information by selecting **Display Source 2** from the toolbar **Options** menu.

Side Label Format

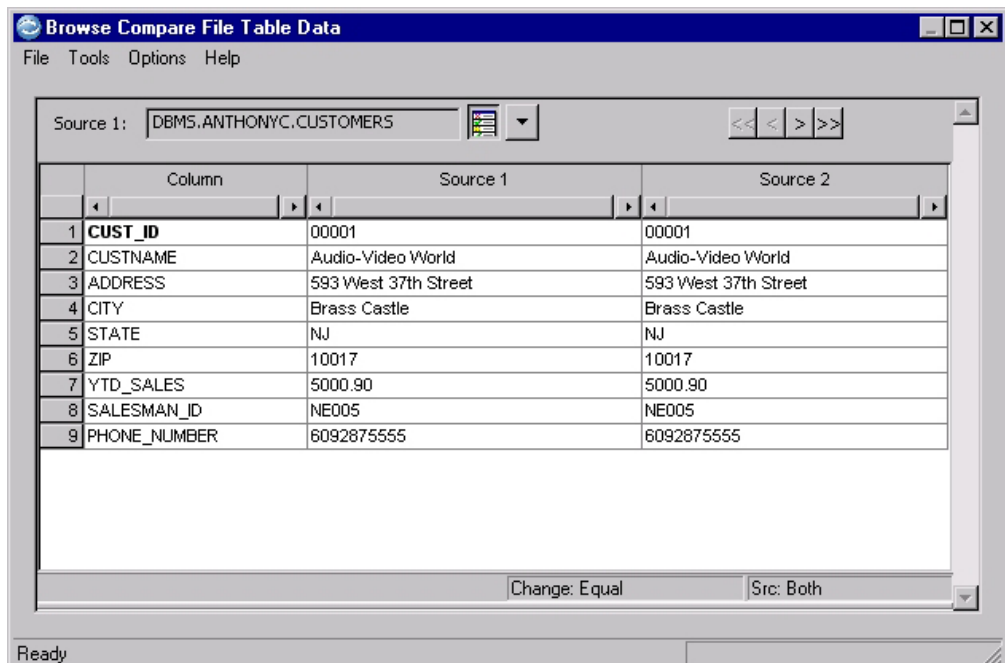
In side label format, the column names are displayed down the left side of the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog and data from Source 1 and Source 2 are displayed to the right of the headings. Names of the Primary Key column(s) are in bold type. Side label format focuses on a single row and can display more columns for the row than the columnar format. Side label format is useful for browsing data in very wide columns.



Use the navigation buttons on the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog toolbar when in side label format to scroll the display to another row, or to switch the data display between side label and columnar format. See “Toolbar” on page 19 for more detailed information on display options.

Columnar Format

In columnar format, column names are displayed across the top of the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog and the data is displayed in columns beneath the headings. The grid headings of Primary Key column(s) are in bold type.



The grid contains the data from the compared tables, including the columns from the named table, preceded by a **Change** column and a **Source** column.

The **Change** column displays the status of the difference between the Source 1 and Source 2 rows in the comparison, as follows:

Equal Corresponding rows in Source 1 and Source 2 match exactly.

Diff Row in one source differs from the corresponding row in the other source.

Only Row exists in one source, but not in the other.

Dupl Rows have duplicate match keys.

The **Source** column indicates whether the row resides in Source 1, Source 2, or both.

Toolbar

The toolbar allows you to select display options and menu choices for the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog, as follows:

Format



Switch the data display between columnar and side label format. The default format is set in **Personal Options**. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

Options



Display the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog **Options** menu.

Display Attributes

Switch between displaying and hiding column attribute information in the column headings when data is displayed in columnar format.

Display Source 2

Select to display Source 2 column names and data attributes. Clear to display Source 1 column names and data attributes.

Note: The table name and label of the table at the top of the dialog change to reflect your selection.

Show Unmatched Columns

Display or hide unmatched columns (columns excluded from Compare processing, using a Column Map). Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for complete information about excluding columns from a comparison.

This option is available in a columnar display only, and is disabled for tables that do not have unmatched columns.

Note: Names of unmatched columns are shown in the column header with a number prefix to indicate the Source for the column.

Show Excluded Rows

Display all previously excluded rows (rows are excluded using the **Exclude** command on the shortcut menu). To display excluded rows individually, right-click a row and select **Show Next** from the shortcut menu.

Access Definition

If the file contains Large Objects (LOBs), select **Access Definition** to establish an association between a LOB and an application used to view the LOB. See "LOB Columns" on page 87.

Navigation

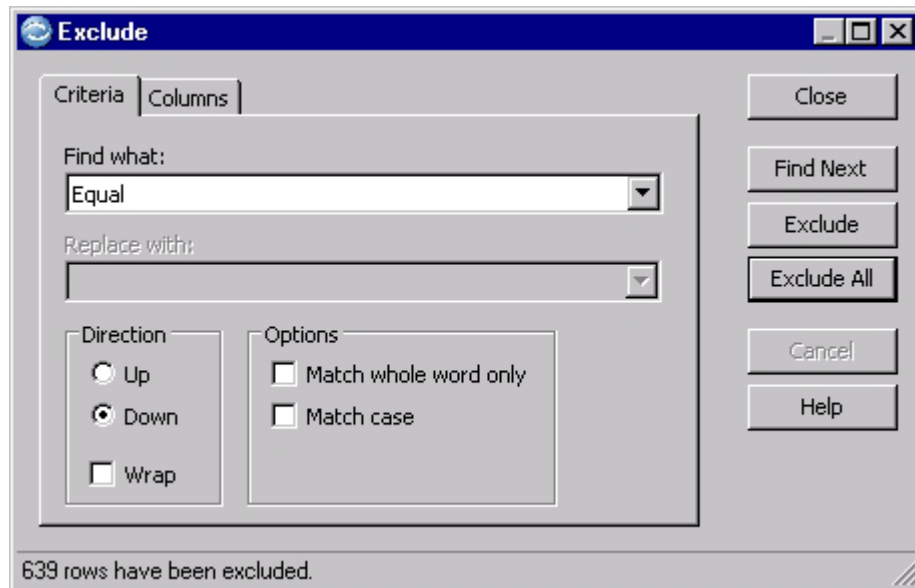


In side label format, scroll to display the first row, previous row, next row, or last row, respectively.

Grid Heading Shortcut Menu

The display can be navigated and customized using options available on the grid heading shortcut menu. Right-click a grid column heading to display a shortcut menu. For example, you can use the **Find** command to specify search criteria to locate a particular value in a grid column, or the **Exclude** command to specify a value or string used to exclude rows that contain matching values from the display.

To focus on specific rows of interest, right-click in the **Change** column heading and select **Exclude** from the shortcut menu to display the Exclude dialog. Type 'Equal' in the **Find What** box, then select **Exclude All**.



The Browse Compare File Table Data dialog refreshes to exclude the equal rows.

Browse Compare File Table Data

File
Tools
Options
Help

Source 1: DBMS.ANTHONYC.CUSTOMERS

Change	Source	CUST_ID CHAR(5)	CUSTNAME CHAR(20)	ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)	CITY VARCHAR2(15)	STATE CHAR(2)	ZIP CHAR(5):N	YTD_SALES NUMBER(7,2)	SALE CH/
44	Only	2	00045	Showcase II	57 Rock Hollow	Hallelujah Jct.	CA	01970	0.00
46	Only	2	00047	Showcase II	57 Rock Hollow	Smackover	AR	01970	0.00
65	Only	2	00066	Director's C	347 Miners Row	Bee Branch	AR	95800	0.00
70	Only	2	00071	Director's C	347 Miners Row	Happy Camp	CA	95800	0.00
80	Only	2	00081	Talkies	3315 U.S. Highwa	Princeton	NM	08540	0.00
90	Only	2	00091	Director's C	347 Miners Row	Happy Jack	AZ	95800	0.00
117	Only	2	00118	Director's C	347 Miners Row	Spuds	FL	95800	0.00
131	Only	2	00132	Talkies	3315 U.S. Highwa	Princeton	AR	08540	0.00
136	Only	2	00137	Director's C	347 Miners Row	Last Chance	CO	95800	0.00
140	Only	2	00141	Showcase II	57 Rock Hollow	Brick	NJ	01970	0.00
146	Only	2	00147	Director's C	347 Miners Row	Elephant Butte	NM	95800	5320.86
162	Only	2	00163	Showcase II	57 Rock Hollow	Log Lane Villag	CO	01970	0.00

Ready

Refer to Chapter 5, “Browse Compare File Data,” on page 77 for detailed information on the grid heading shortcut menu, grid column shortcut menu, and Large Object (LOB) columns.

Save Information from a Compare File

Compare Files are stored in a proprietary format; they are not readable when opened directly with a text editor. However, you can open a Compare File with the Browse Utility and then save it as an output file. Choose to save the file in a text (.txt) format or a comma-separated (.csv) format. You can save the information from one table or from several tables. The file, once generated, can be opened in a text editor or a spreadsheet application (for comma-separated format files).

About this task

Note: LOB columns are not included in an output file in either format.

To save Compare File information as an output file:

Procedure

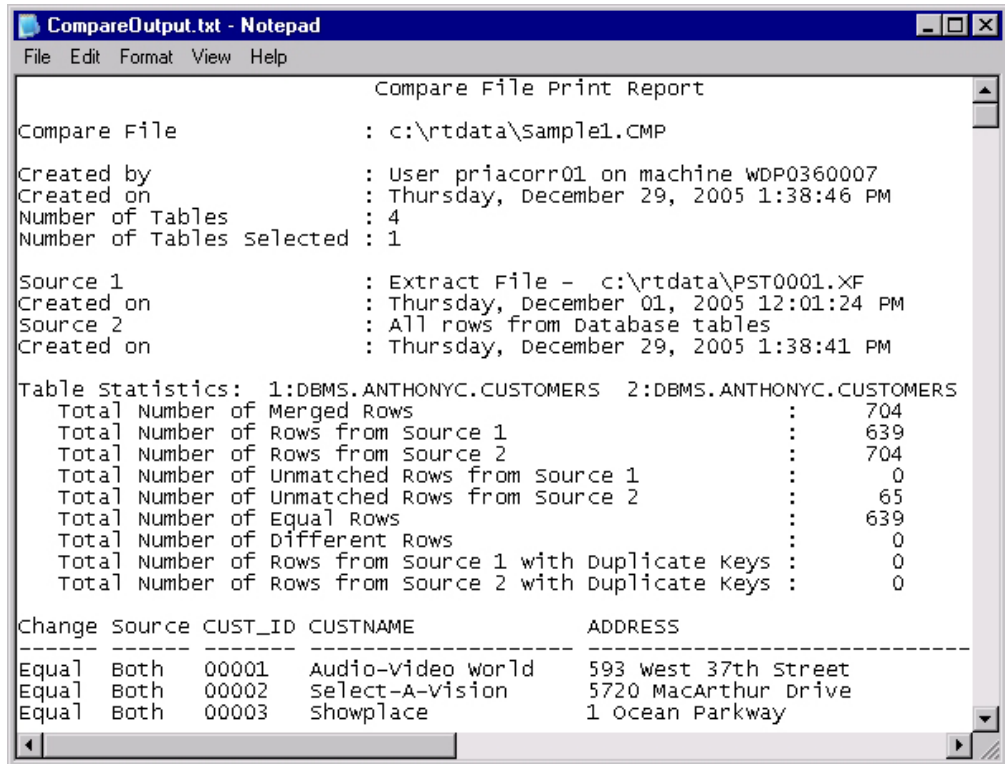
1. Select the pairs of tables you wish to save from the display in the Browse Compare File dialog.
2. Select **Save as Output File** from the **File** menu to open the Windows Save As dialog.
3. Assign a file name, choose a format and save the file (for details on the Windows Save As, refer to Windows **Help**).

Output File Formats

Following are descriptions and examples of Compare Files in different formats.

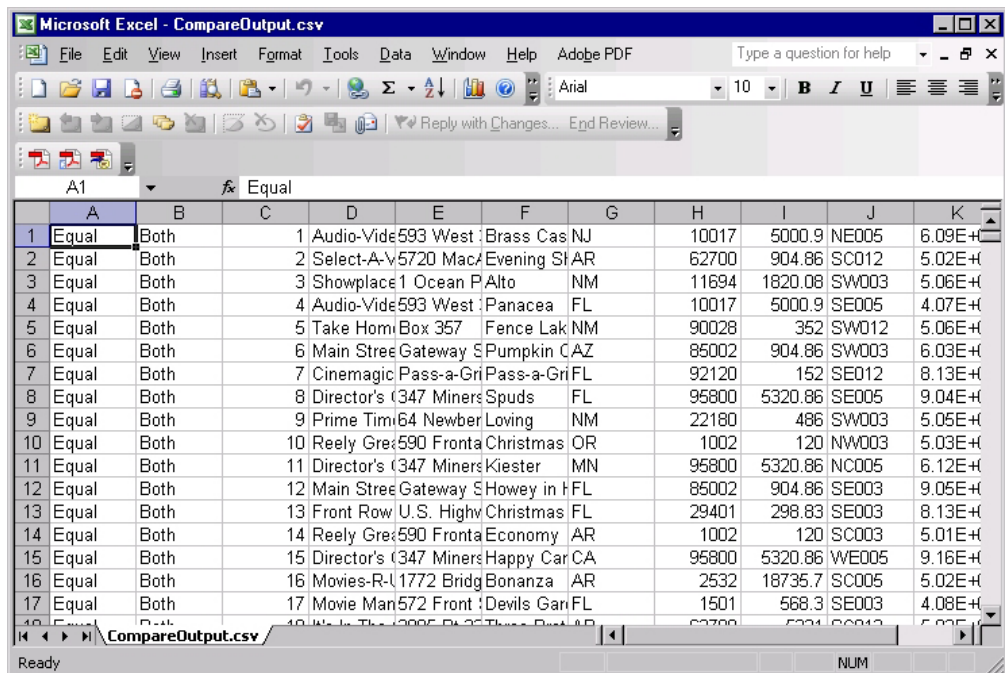
Text Format

This is an example of a portion of a text document version of a Compare File. If you select more than one pair of tables to include in the text document, information for each pair of tables is separated by a header.



Comma-Separated Variable Format

This is an example of a portion of a comma-separated variable version of a Compare File, opened using Microsoft Excel.

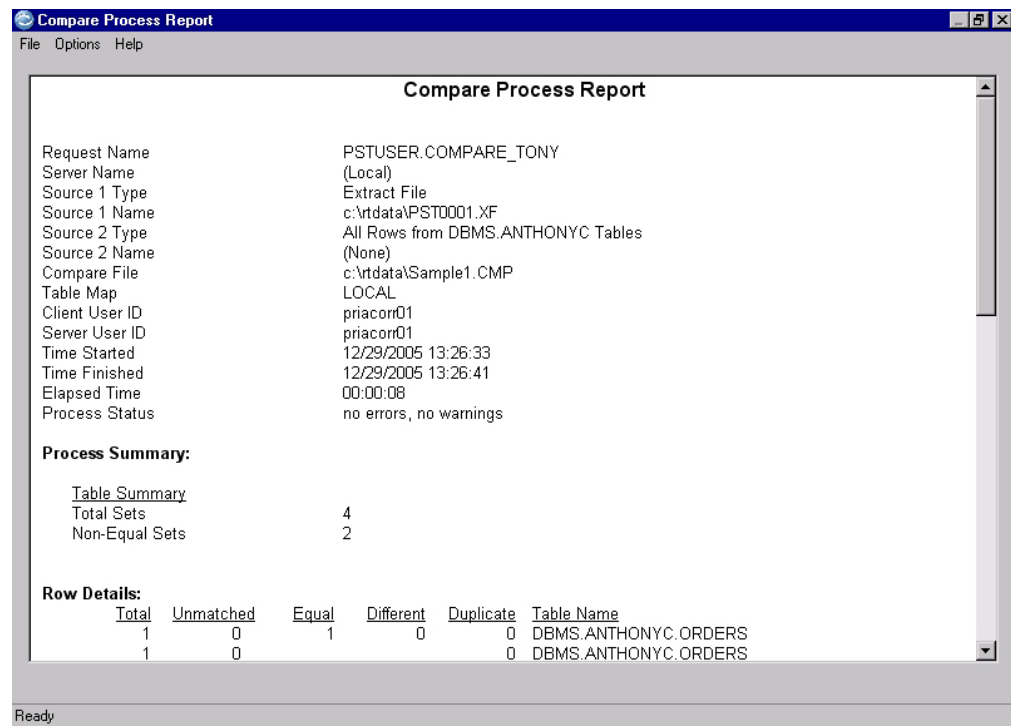


Compare Process Report

The Compare Process Report displays specific details of the completed Compare Process. If the Compare Request has been named and saved, the name of the request displays on the first line of the header information. The header information also includes the name and type of the data sources, Compare File and Table Map names, User ID of the person who initiated the process, and the start, finish, and elapsed time of the Compare Process. Process status information summarizes the number of warnings and errors issued, if any.

Following the header information, a summary of the tables and rows compared displays, including the total number of each, the number of equal and dissimilar rows, and the names of the tables compared from each source. If the Compare Process performs any Extracts prior to performing the comparison, an Extract Process Report that contains the details of each Extract Process follows the Compare Process Report.

If you had cleared the **Browse Results Immediately** check box in the Compare Request Editor, the Compare Process Report dialog displays upon completion of the Compare Process.

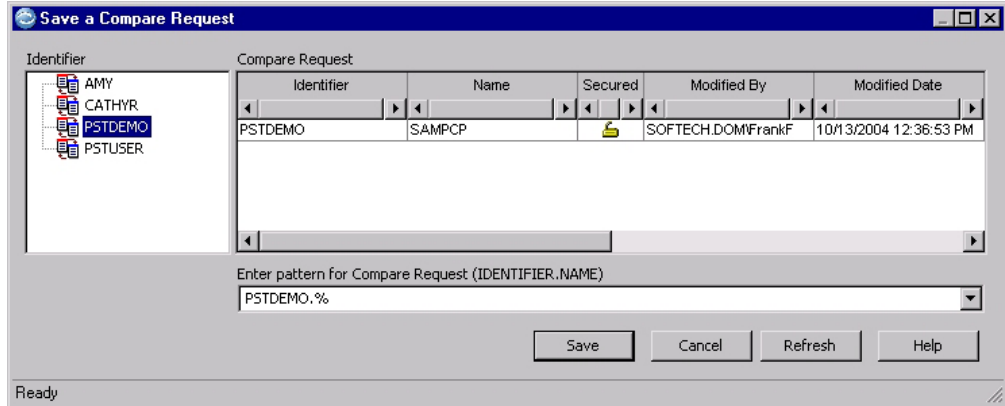


If you close the report and want to refer to it again, use the Compare Request Editor and select: **File** → **Redisplay Results** → **Current** (To display a list of all retained Compare Process Reports, from the **Redisplay Results** submenu, select **All**.) For details about retaining process reports, see the *Common Elements Manual*.

To save the Compare Process Report, from the **File** menu, select **Save As** to display the Save dialog. To print the report, from the **File** menu, select **Print**.

Save the Compare Request

To save the Compare Request, select **Save** from the **File** menu in the Compare Request Editor **C** to display the Save a Compare Request dialog. Enter a two-part name in the box labeled **Enter pattern for Compare Request**.



Note: You are prompted to save the Compare Request when you exit the Compare Request Editor if you have not done so.

Summary

This scenario demonstrated how to create a Compare Request using the Compare Request Editor, how to run the Compare Process, and how to review the results of the comparison.

You create a Compare Request to specify the parameters required to run the Compare Process and the sources of data to compare, including:

- The name of the Compare File in which to store the results of the comparison.
- Whether to browse the results of the comparison immediately upon completion.
- The mode of comparison – single or multiple tables – and whether the source data is contained in a Source File, is defined by an Access Definition, or resides in the database.
- The specific location of the data to compare.
- The correlation between the tables selected for comparison.

Chapter 3. Compare

Compare provides a full-function comparison capability that enables you to compare sets of relational data and browse the results. Use Compare to compare data from a variety of DBMSs including DB2®, Oracle, Sybase ASE, SQL Server, and Informix®.

Using a Compare Request, you can compare two sets of relationally intact data from multiple tables. Create a Compare Request to:

- Identify two sources of relational data to compare (Source 1 and Source 2).
- Provide parameters to run or schedule the Compare Process.

You can name a Compare Request and save it to be reused and made available to other users.

The fully qualified name of a Compare Request consists of: *identifier.name*.

identifier

Identifier that serves as the prefix for the Compare Request name (1 to 8 characters).

name Name assigned to the Compare Request
(1 to 12 characters).

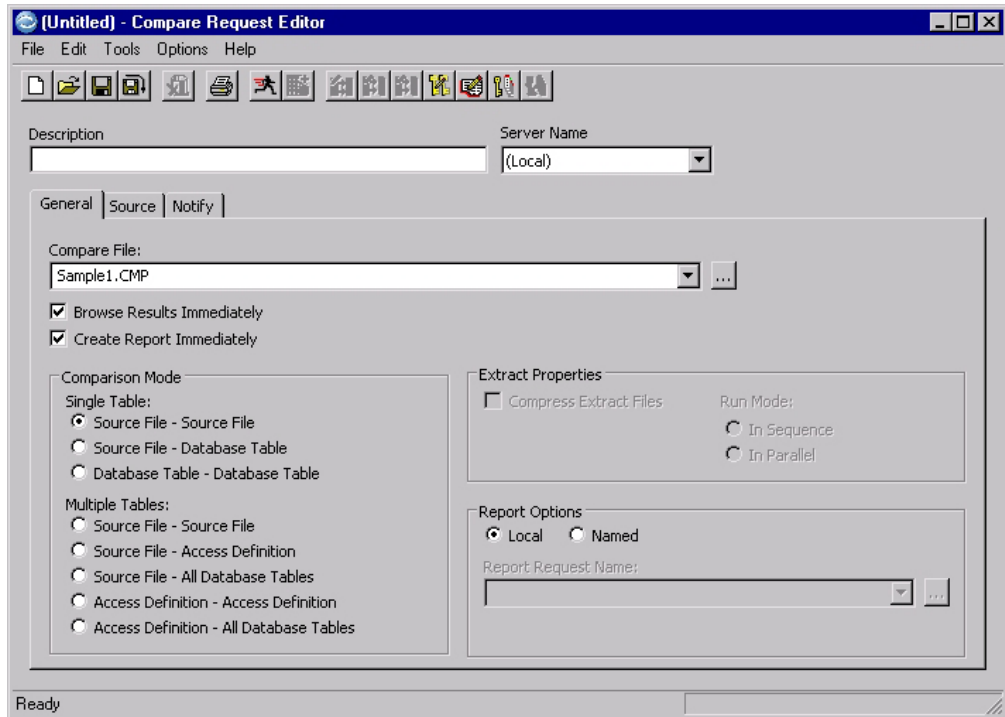
When you name a Compare Request, it is helpful to use a logical set of naming conventions to organize definitions for easy identification.

This section explains how to compare relationally intact sets of data and browse the results of the comparison, including how to perform the following tasks:

- Create a new Compare Request.
- Open an existing Compare Request.
- Specify parameters in a Compare Request.
- Use the tools of the Compare Request Editor.
- Specify the sets of data to compare.
- Define match keys to correlate the data to compare.
- Save a Compare Request.

Open the Compare Request Editor

Use the Compare Request Editor to create or modify a Compare Request. Specify the parameters needed to run the Compare Process including the name of a Compare File to record the results of the data comparison, the Comparison Mode (Single Table or Multiple Tables), and the explicit sources of data to compare.



In Single Table mode, you can compare the data in one table to another. The source data can be contained in an existing Source File (Extract or Archive File) or extracted from a database table. You can use an optional Column Map to compare columns with unlike names or to exclude specific columns from the comparison.

In Multiple Tables mode, you can compare two sets of data in related tables. The source data can be contained in an existing Source File (Extract or Archive File) or extracted from a database using an Access Definition. A Table Map is required to match the tables to compare, correlating tables with unlike names, or selectively excluding tables from the comparison. You can reference optional Column Maps in the Table Map to compare columns with unlike names or to exclude specific columns from the comparison.

There are different ways to open the Compare Request Editor, depending on whether you want to create a new Compare Request or use an existing Compare Request.

Create a New Compare Request

To Create a New Compare Request:

About this task

Procedure

1. Select **New** from the **File** menu in the main window.
2. Select **Compare** from the **Actions** submenu to open the Compare Request Editor.
3. Specify a name for the Compare File.
4. Select a Comparison Mode.
5. Specify the Run Mode for Extract (Sequence or Parallel, when required for the type of comparison selected).

6. Click the **Sources** tab. Specify Source 1 and Source 2 parameters.
7. Specify a Column Map or Table Map.
 - For Single Table mode, specify a Column Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison. Enter the name of an existing Column Map, specify a name for a new Column Map, or select **Local** to create an embedded Column Map. Select **Edit Column Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Column Map, or to edit an existing Column Map.
 - For Multiple Tables mode, specify a Table Map to correlate the tables to compare. Enter the name of an existing Table Map, specify a name for a new Table Map, or select **Local** to create an embedded Table Map. Select **Edit Table Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Table Map or to edit an existing one. (You can also specify optional Column Maps.)
8. When a primary key is unavailable or to specify a match key other than a primary key, select **Edit Match Keys** from the **Tools** menu. Define a match key for each pair of tables.
9. Select the appropriate command from the **File** menu to Run, Save, or Schedule the request.

Results

These are the minimum steps required to create a Compare Request.

Alternate Methods to Creating a Compare Request

An alternate method for opening the Compare Request Editor is to select Compare from the Actions menu in the main window. By default, the last Compare Request used is displayed. Your next step depends on your purpose:

- To create a new Compare Request, select **New** from the **File** menu in the Compare Request Editor.
- To create a new Compare Request modeled on an existing one, open the existing Compare Request, make any changes you require, then select **Save As** from the **File** menu.
- To create and store a copy of the current Compare Request and continue editing, select **Save Copy As** from the **File** menu.

Select an Existing Compare Request

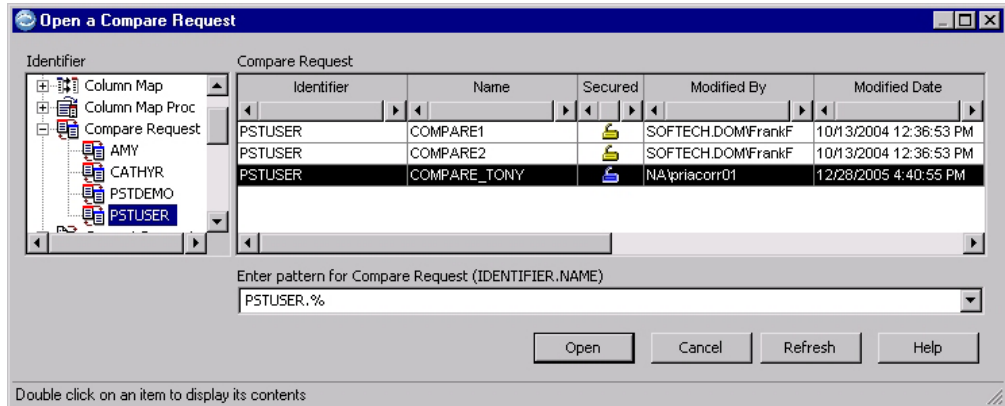
To Select an Existing Compare Request:

Procedure

1. Select **Open** from the **File** menu in the main window to open the Open a Compare Request dialog.
2. Double-click **Compare Request** in the Identifier list to expand the Compare Request object list.
3. Double-click the Compare Request Identifier to display the corresponding list of Compare Requests.
4. Double-click the desired Compare Request to open the Compare Request Editor.

Open a Compare Request Dialog

The Open a Compare Request dialog is divided into two areas. The object identifiers are on the left and associated objects appear on the right. The list of objects varies depending on the identifier you select.



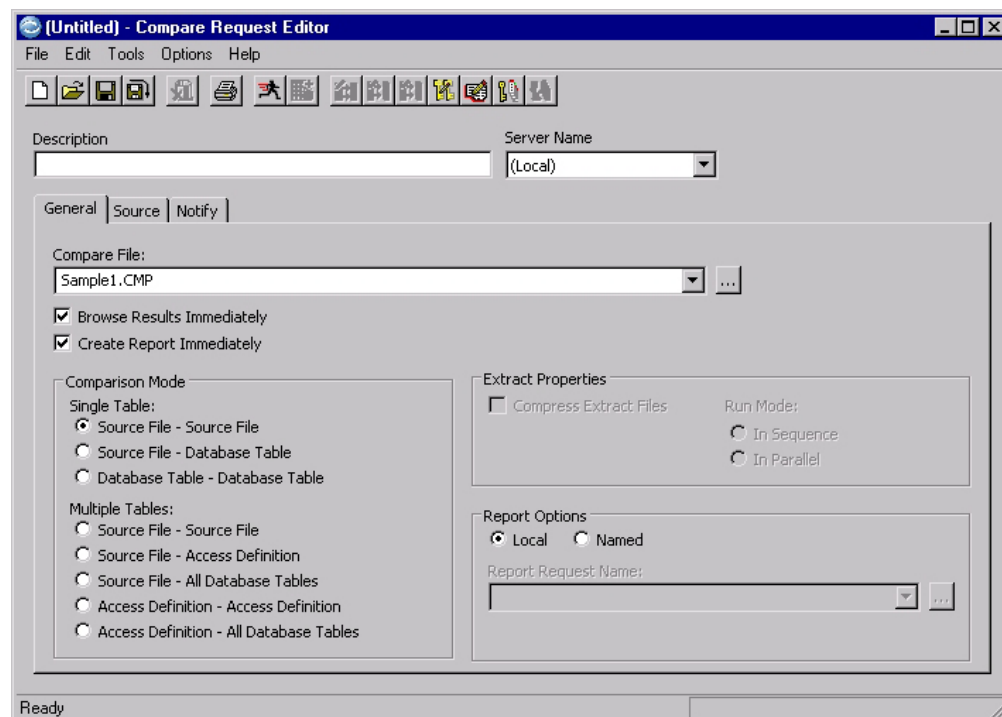
Enter pattern for Compare Request

You can specify a pattern in the **Enter pattern for Compare Request** box to limit the list of requests in the Open a Compare Request dialog. A Compare Request name consists of two parts: *identifier.name*. The pattern must also have two parts. You can use the % (percent) wild card to represent one or more characters or use the _ (underscore) wild card to represent a single character in an object definition name (the check box that designates the underscore as SQL LIKE Character on the **General** tab of Personal Options must be selected).

Note: After you specify a pattern in the **Enter pattern for Compare Request** box, click **Refresh** to redisplay the list based on your criteria.

Using the Editor

Use the Compare Request Editor to identify subsets of relational data to compare and to specify the parameters required to control the process. This section describes the components of the Compare Request Editor and options available.



Description

Enter text to describe the purpose of the Compare Request (up to 40 characters).

Server Name

If the optional Optim Server is installed, you can delegate resource-intensive Compare processing (for example, when the source files contain a large number of tables or rows) to a machine hosting the Optim Server.

Click the down arrow to select a machine hosting the Optim Server, or select **Local** to process the request on the local workstation.

Note: If the Optim Server machine option is not enabled at your site, the **Server Name** box is unavailable.

Tabs

Tabs on the Compare Request Editor allow you to define the type of comparison, the source of the data to compare, and other parameters.

General

Specify the name of a Compare File for storing the results of the Compare Process. Select a Comparison Mode (Single Table or Multiple Tables). When you open the editor, the **General** tab is shown first.

Source

The source of the data to compare. You can compare data in Source Files (Extract or Archive Files), data defined in Access Definitions, or data in database tables.

Compare always compares the contents of a Source File (Extract or Archive File) to the contents of another Source File, extracting data defined in an Access Definition, or database tables, if necessary. Thus, if the source is an Access Definition or database tables, you must provide the name of an Extract File in which to store the data. Compare performs the Extract Process automatically before beginning the comparison.

Notify Specify options for automatic email notification of the success or failure of the process.

Menu Commands

In addition to the standard **File**, **Edit**, and **Tools** commands, you can select the following commands from the **Tools** menu in the Compare Request Editor.

Edit Table Map

Opens the Table Map Editor, where you can review and modify the Table Map referenced on the **Source** tab. This option is enabled for Multiple Tables Comparison Mode only. For complete information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Edit Column Map

Opens the Column Map Editor, where you can review and modify the Column Map referenced on the **Source** tab. This command is enabled for Single Table Comparison Mode only. For complete information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Note: In Multiple Table Comparison Mode, you can open the Column Map Editor from the Table Map Editor.

Edit Access Definition (Source 1)

Opens the Access Definition Editor, where you can review and modify the Access Definition you specify for Source 1 on the **Source** tab. For complete information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Edit Access Definition (Source 2)

Opens the Access Definition Editor, where you can review and modify the Access Definition you specify for Source 2 on the **Source** tab.

Edit Match Keys

Opens the Match Key Editor, where you can review and modify match keys for the active Compare Request. Compare uses the primary key columns by default. You must define a match key when a primary key is unavailable, or you choose to use a column other than the primary key.

Edit Report Request

Opens the Report Request Editor, where you can review and modify specifications for creating a report on the contents of the Compare File created.

General Tab

Use the **General** tab to specify the Compare File, set the browsing option, select a Comparison Mode and select the run mode when performing more than one Extract Process.

Compare File

Enter the name of the Compare File to use or to create for the results of the Compare Process. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: You can review the contents of a Compare File by right-clicking the Compare File name and selecting **Browse Compare File** from the shortcut menu.

Browse Results Immediately

Select this check box to browse the Compare File immediately after the Compare Process completes successfully. You can browse a Compare File at any time by selecting **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu in the main window.

Create Report Immediately

Select this check box to enable the **Report Options** group box and select options for reporting on the Compare Process.

Comparison Mode

Specify the mode to use for comparing data from a single table or multiple tables. After you select a mode, click the **Source** tab on the Compare Request Editor to provide the parameters necessary to support your selection.

Note: When you select a Comparison Mode that compares data in the database or identified by an Access Definition, Compare automatically extracts the data from the database table(s) before starting the comparison. Since the contents of a database may dynamically change, this ensures a stable and constant dataset to compare.

Single Table

"Source File – Source File" on page 33

Compare data in a single table in one Source File (Extract or Archive File) with that in another Source File.

"Source File – Database Table" on page 34

Compare data in a single table in a Source File with that in a single table in the database.

"Database Table – Database Table" on page 36

Compare data in a single table in one database with that in a single table in another database.

Multiple Tables

"Source File – Source File" on page 38

Compare the data in tables in one Source File with that in another Source File.

"Source File – Access Definition" on page 39

Compare the data in tables in a Source File with the data specified in an Access Definition.

"Source File – All Database Tables" on page 41

Compare the data in tables in a Source File with that in a database.

Note: This selection is extremely useful when testing a database application. The Source File represents the “before” image compared with the database tables, which represent the “after” image.

“Access Definition – Access Definition” on page 43

Compare the data specified in one Access Definition with that specified in another Access Definition.

“Access Definition – All Database Tables” on page 45

Compare the data specified in an Access Definition with that in a database.

Note:

- Compare does not change the contents of a Source File, but may sort data in the Source File to perform the comparison. Read-only files, secured Archive Files, or Archive Files with an associated Archive Index File cannot be used as a Source File. You can convert an Archive File and compare the resulting Extract File, however.
- If comparing a Source File from DB2 MVS, you must first convert the file using a Convert process in Move.
- If comparing a Source File created with the Optim products prior to release 6.0, you must convert the file or files before you can execute the Compare process.
- Pseudocolumns in the Extract File generated from an Access Definition cannot be compared.

Compress Extract Files

When both data sources are from the database (table or Access Definition), Compare extracts both sets of source data before starting the comparison. Select this check box to automatically compress the Extract Files for storage.

Run Mode for Extract

Run Mode for Extract is enabled when both sources are in a database (tables or specified in an Access Definition). Indicate whether to perform the extracts in parallel or in sequence.

In Sequence

Extract data from one source at a time, in sequence. Processing in sequence is beneficial if you have limited computer resources.

In Parallel

Extract data from both sources at the same time, in parallel. Parallel processing reduces the time required to run the Compare Request if your environment has adequate resources to support the request.

Report Options

Select the **Create Report Immediately** check box to enable the **Report Options** group box to allow you to define a local Report Request, or use a named Report Request. Select **Edit Report Request** from the **Tools** menu to open the Report Request Editor to define reporting parameters. For more detailed information on report options, see Chapter 6, “Report,” on page 93.

Source Tab – Single Table Comparison Mode

Use the **Source** tab to specify the Source Files or database tables to use for the Compare Process. The **Source** tab displays Source 1 and Source 2 boxes that correspond to the comparison mode you select on the **General** tab.

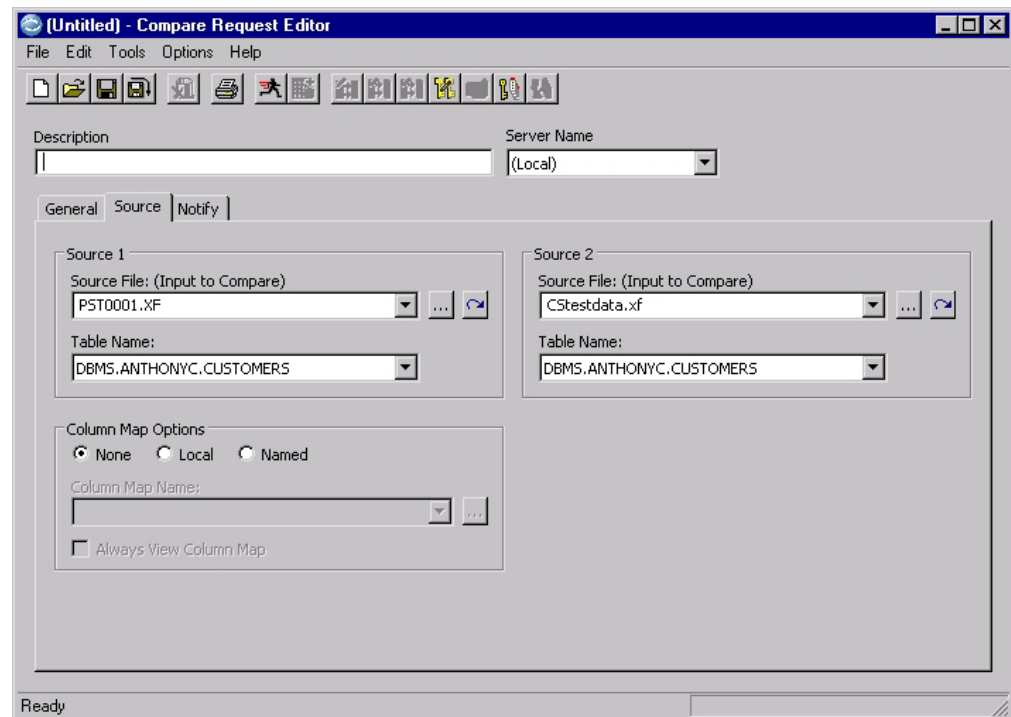
Note: An Archive File that is registered in the Archive Directory can be used as a Source in a Compare Request, unless:

- The Archive File references a File Access Definition.
- An Archive Index File is associated with the Archive File.

An unregistered Archive File, which has not been secured using a File Access Definition, can also be used as a source in a Compare Request.

Source File – Source File

The **Source** tab displays the following details when you select **Source File – Source File** on the **General** tab:



Source 1

Source File: (Input to Compare)

Enter the name of the Source File (Extract or Archive File) containing the table to compare. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button. To select the last Source File created, click the retrieve button.

Note: To browse the Source File, right-click and select **Browse Source File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Table Name

Click the down arrow to select the name of the table from the list of tables in the specified Source File.

Source 2**Source File:****(Input to Compare)**

Enter the name of the Source File containing the second table.

Table Name

Enter the name of the table from the specified Source File.

Column Map Options

Specify a Column Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison. Select:

None A Column Map is not needed (default).

Local Create an embedded Column Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Column Map or create a new named Column Map.

Note: Select **Edit Column Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Column Map, or to edit an existing Column Map. For more detailed information, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

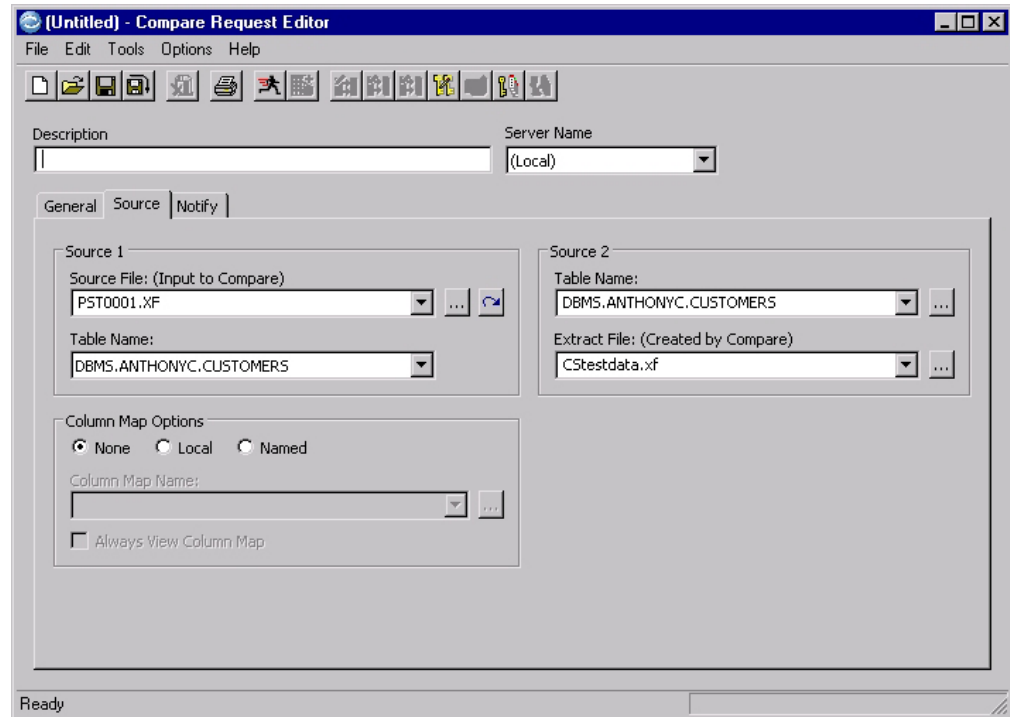
Always View Column Map

Select the check box to display the named Column Map in the Column Map Editor each time the Compare Request is run.

Clear the check box to display the Column Map only if it has not been properly defined or must be corrected before running the Compare Request.

Source File – Database Table

The **Source** tab displays the following details when you select **Source File – Database Table** on the **General** tab.



Source 1

Source File: (Input to Compare)

Enter the name of the Source File containing the table to compare.

To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button. To select the last Source File created, click the retrieve button.

Note: To browse the Source File, right-click and select **Browse Source File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Table Name

Click the down arrow to select the name of a table from the list of tables in the specified Source 1 File.

Source 2

Table Name

Enter the name of the database table to extract for comparison. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Extract File: (Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the Source 2 data. Extract Files have an .xf extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: If you enter the name of an existing Extract File, the file will be overwritten. To browse the Extract File, right-click and select **Browse Extract File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Column Map Options

Specify a Column Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison. Select:

None A Column Map is not needed (default).

Local Create an embedded Column Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Column Map or create a new named Column Map.

Note: Select **Edit Column Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Column Map, or to edit an existing Column Map. For more detailed information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

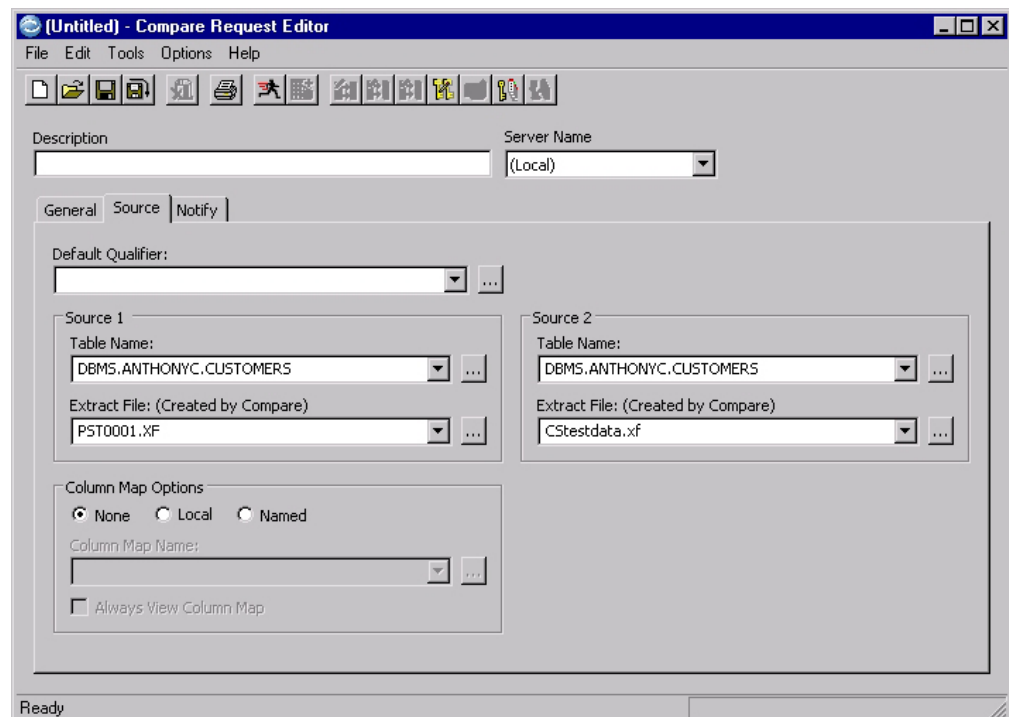
Always View Column Map

Select the check box to review the contents of the Column Map in the Column Map Editor whenever the Compare Request is run.

Clear the check box to display the Column Map only if it has not been properly defined or must be corrected before the Compare Request is run.

Database Table – Database Table

The Source tab displays the following details when you select **Database Table – Database Table** on the **General** tab:



Default Qualifier

Enter the two-part qualifier to serve as a prefix to unqualified table names.

Click the down arrow to select from a list of the most recently used qualifiers, or click the browse button to select a different DB Alias. The Default Qualifier consists of:

dbalias Alias of the database where a table is defined (1 to 12 characters).

creatorid

Creator ID assigned to the table (1 to 64 characters).

Source 1

Table Name

Enter the name of the database table to extract for comparison. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Extract File

(Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the Source 1 data. Extract Files have an .xf extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: An existing Extract File is overwritten. To browse the Extract File, right-click and select **Browse Extract File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Source 2

Table Name

Enter the name of the database table to extract for comparison. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Extract File

(Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the Source 2 data. Extract Files have an .xf extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: An existing Extract File is overwritten.

Column Map Options

Specify a Column Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison. Select:

None A Column Map is not needed (default).

Local Create an embedded Column Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Column Map or create a new named Column Map.

Note: Select **Edit Column Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Column Map, or to edit an existing Column Map. For more detailed information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

Always View Column Map

Select the check box to review the contents of the Column Map in the Column Map Editor whenever the Compare Request is run.

Clear the check box to display the Column Map only if it has not been properly defined or must be corrected before the Compare Request is run.

Source Tab – Multiple Tables Comparison Mode

Use the **Source** tab to specify the Source Files (Extract or Archive Files), Access Definitions, or database tables to use for the Compare Process. The **Source** tab displays Source 1 and Source 2 boxes that dynamically correspond to the comparison mode you select on the **General** tab.

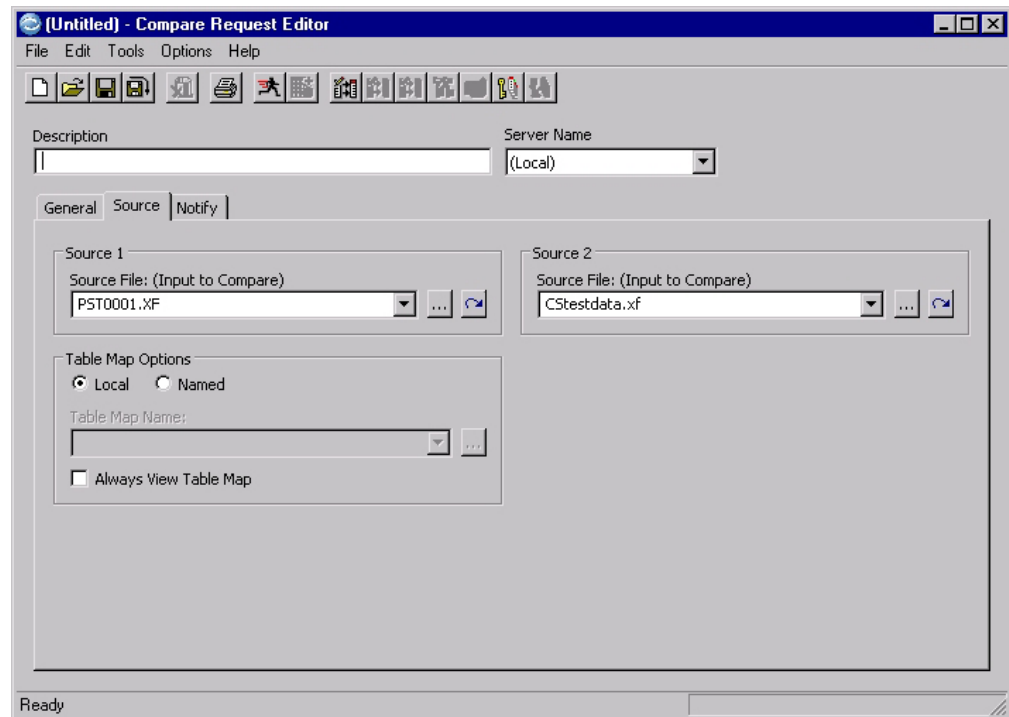
Note: An Archive File that is registered in the Archive Directory can be used as a Source in a Compare Request, unless:

- The Archive File references a File Access Definition.
- An Archive Index File is associated with the Archive File.

An unregistered Archive File, which has not been secured using a File Access Definition, can also be used as a source in a Compare Request.

Source File – Source File

The **Source** tab displays the following details when you select **Source File – Source File** on the **General** tab:



Source 1

Source File: (Input to Compare)

Enter the name of the Source File (Extract or Archive File) containing the Source 1 tables to compare. To select from a list of

recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button. To select the last Source File created, click the retrieve button.

Note: To browse the Source File, right-click and select **Browse Source File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Source 2

Source File: (Input to Compare)

Enter the name of the Source File containing the Source 2 tables to compare.

Table Map Options

Specify a Table Map to correlate the tables to compare in the specified Source Files. You can use the Table Map to map tables with unlike names or to exclude tables from the comparison. Select:

Local Create an embedded Table Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Table Map or create a new named Table Map.

Note: Select **Edit Table Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Table Map, or to edit an existing Table Map. For more detailed information, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

Always View Table Map

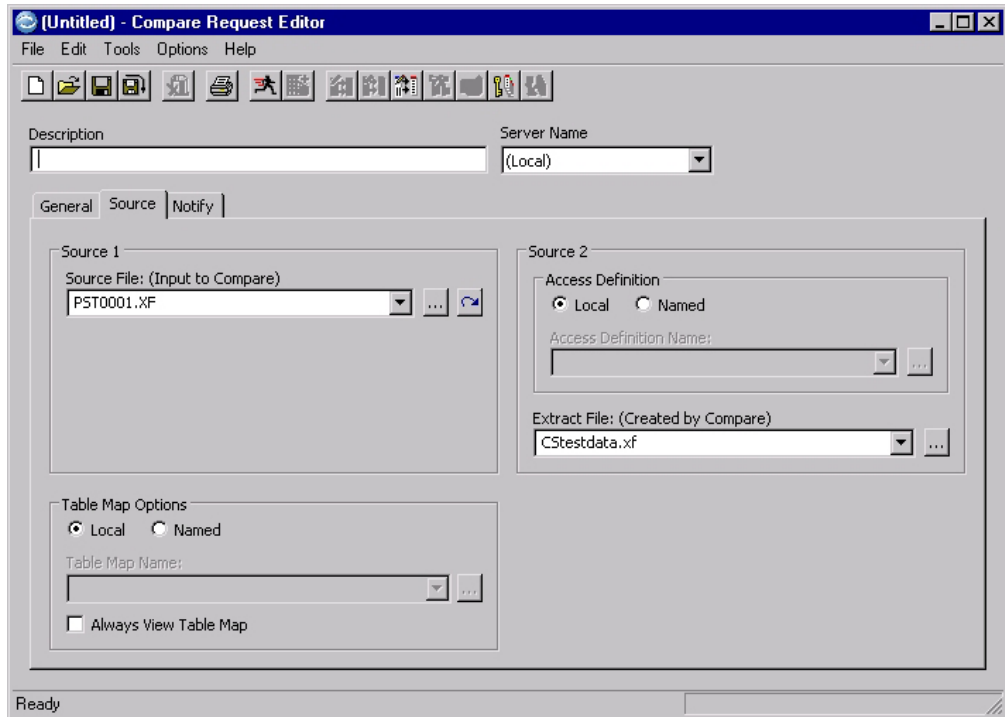
Select the check box to review the contents of the Table Map in the Table Map Editor whenever the Compare Request is run.

If a Table Map is not defined, the Table Map Editor displays automatically when you run the Compare Request.

You can also specify a Column Map for any table in the Table Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison.

Source File – Access Definition

The **Source** tab displays the following details when you select **Source File – Access Definition** on the **General** tab:



Source 1

Source File: (Input to Compare)

Enter the name of the Source File (Extract or Archive File) containing the Source 1 tables to compare. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button. To select the last Source File created, click the retrieve button.

Note: To browse the Source File, right-click and select **Browse Source File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Source 2

Access Definition

Specify an Access Definition that identifies the tables to extract for this comparison. Select:

Local to create an embedded Access Definition that is not available to share or reuse.

Named to enter the name of an existing Access Definition or create a new named Access Definition.

Note: Select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Access Definition, or to edit an existing Access Definition. For complete information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

Extract File (Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the relational subset of data specified in the Access Definition for

Source 2. Extract Files have an **.xf** extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: If you enter the name of an existing Extract File, the file will be overwritten. To browse an Extract File, right-click and select **Browse Extract File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Table Map Options

Specify a Table Map to correlate the tables to compare in the specified Source Files. You can use the Table Map to map tables with unlike names or to exclude tables from the comparison.

Local Create an embedded Table Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Table Map or create a new named Table Map.

Note: Select **Edit Table Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Table Map, or to edit an existing Table Map. For more detailed information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Always View Table Map

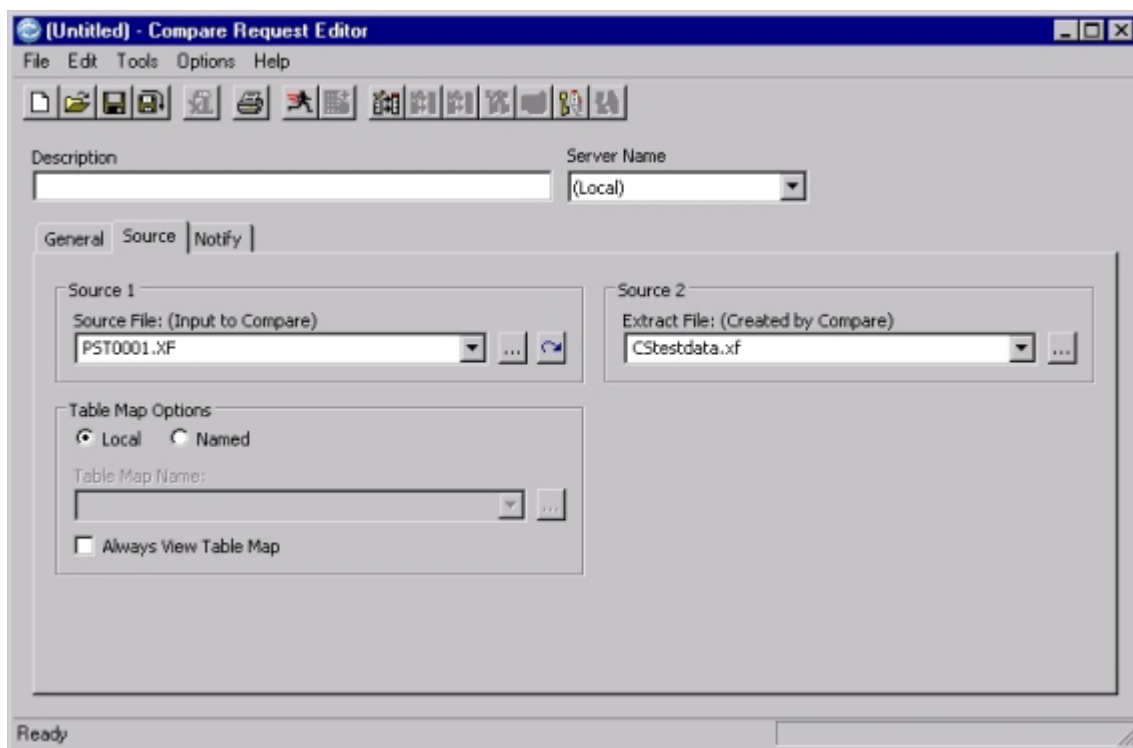
Select the check box to review the contents of the Table Map in the Table Map Editor whenever the Compare Request is run.

Note: If a Table Map is not defined, the Table Map Editor automatically displays when you run the Compare Request.

You can also specify a Column Map for any table in a Table Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison.

Source File – All Database Tables

The **Source** tab displays the following details when you select **Source File – All Database Tables** on the **General** tab:



Source 1

Source File:

(Input to Compare)

Enter the name of the Source File (Extract or Archive File) containing the Source 1 tables to compare. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button. To select the last Source File created, click the retrieve button.

Note: To browse the Source File, right-click and select **Browse Source File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Source 2

Extract File

(Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the Source 2 data. Extract Files have an .xf extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: If you enter the name of an existing Extract File, the file will be overwritten. To browse the Extract File, right-click and select **Browse Extract File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Table Map Options

Specify a Table Map to correlate the tables to compare in the specified Source Files. You can use the Table Map to map tables with unlike names or to exclude tables from the comparison. Select:

Local Create an embedded Table Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Table Map or create a new named Table Map.

Note: Select **Edit Table Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Table Map, or to edit an existing Table Map. For more detailed information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Always View Table Map

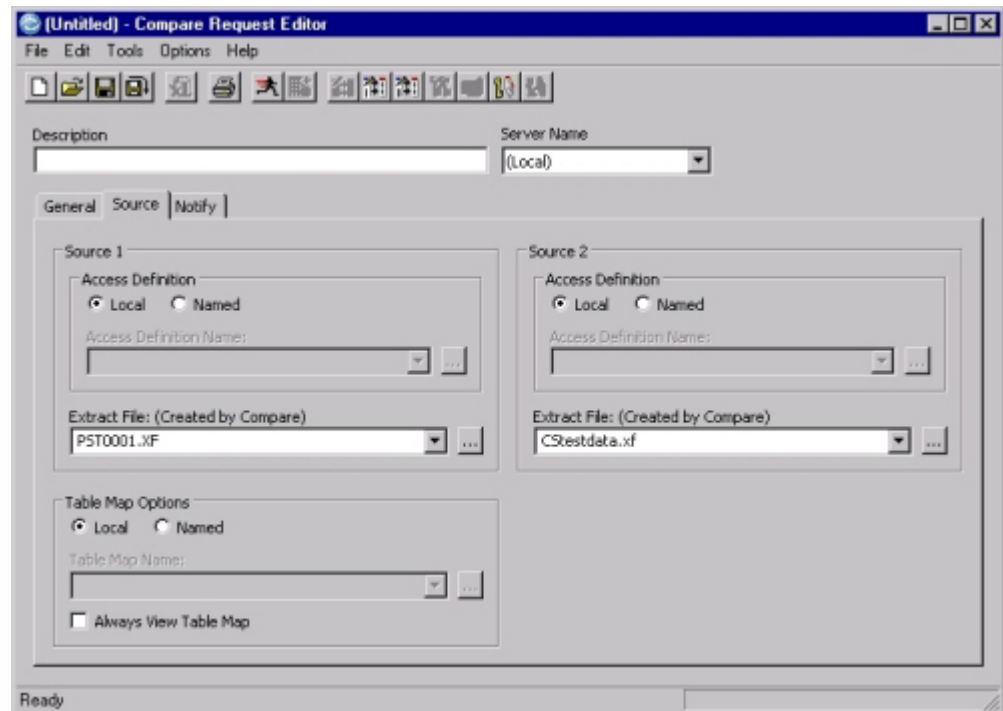
Select the check box to review the contents of the Table Map in the Table Map Editor whenever the Compare Request is run.

Note: If a Table Map is not defined, the Table Map Editor automatically displays when you run the Compare Request.

You can also specify a Column Map for any table in the Table Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison.

Access Definition – Access Definition

The **Source** tab displays the following details when you select **Access Definition – Access Definition** on the **General** tab:



Source 1

Access Definition

Specify an Access Definition that identifies the tables to extract for this comparison. Select:

Local to create an embedded Access Definition that is not available to share or reuse.

Named to enter the name of an existing Access Definition or create a new named Access Definition.

Note: Select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Access Definition, or to edit an existing Access Definition. For complete information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Extract File (Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the relational subset of data specified in the Access Definition for Source 1. Extract Files have an **.xf** extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: If you enter the name of an existing Extract File, the file will be overwritten. To browse the Extract File, right-click and select **Browse Extract File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Source 2

Access Definition

Specify an Access Definition that identifies the tables to extract for this comparison. Select:

Local to create an embedded Access Definition that is not available to share or reuse.

Named to enter the name of an existing Access Definition or create a new named Access Definition.

Note: Select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Access Definition, or to edit an existing Access Definition. For complete information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Extract File (Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the relational subset of data specified in the Access Definition for Source 2. Extract Files have an **.xf** extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: If you enter the name of an existing Extract File, the file will be overwritten. To browse the Extract File, right-click and select **Browse Extract File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Table Map Options

Specify a Table Map to correlate the tables to compare in the specified Source Files. You can use the Table Map to map tables with unlike names or to exclude tables from the comparison. Select:

Local Create an embedded Table Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Table Map or create a new named Table Map.

Note: Select **Edit Table Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Table Map, or to edit an existing Table Map. For more detailed information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Always View Table Map

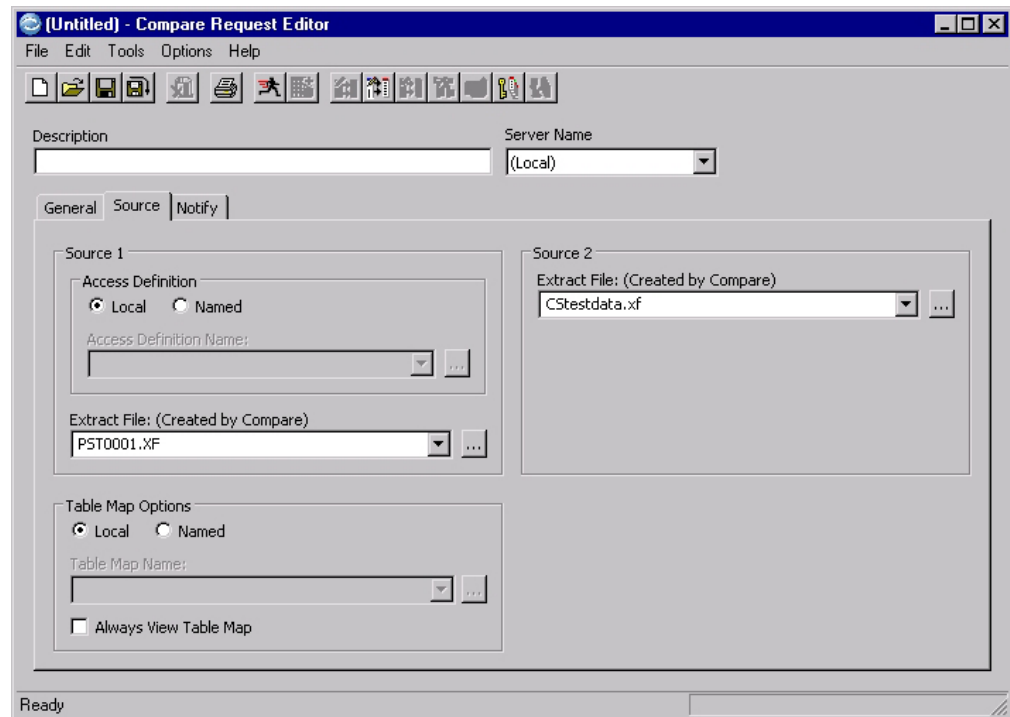
Select the check box to display the Table Map in the Table Map Editor whenever the Compare Request is run.

Note: If a Table Map is not defined, the Table Map Editor automatically displays when you run the Compare Request.

You can also specify a Column Map for any table in the Table Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or exclude columns from the comparison.

Access Definition – All Database Tables

The **Source** tab displays the following details when you select **Access Definition – All Database Tables** on the **General** tab:



Source 1

Access Definition

Specify an Access Definition that identifies the tables to extract for this comparison. Select:

Local to create an embedded Access Definition that is not available to share or reuse.

Named to enter the name of an existing Access Definition or create a new named Access Definition.

Note: Select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Access Definition, or to edit an existing Access Definition. For details, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

Extract File

(Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the relational subset of data specified in the Access Definition for Source 1. Extract Files have an **.xf** extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: If you enter the name of an existing Extract File, the file will be overwritten. To browse an Extract File, right-click and select **Browse Extract File** from the shortcut menu, or select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu.

Source 2

Extract File

(Created by Compare)

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File in which to store the Source 2 data. Extract Files have an **.xf** extension by default. To select from a list of recently used files, click the down arrow. To select from a directory, click the browse button.

Note: If you enter the name of an existing Extract File, the file will be overwritten.

Table Map Options

Specify a Table Map to correlate the tables to compare in the specified Extract Files. You can use the Table Map to map tables with unlike names or to exclude tables from the comparison. Select:

Local Create an embedded Table Map that is not available to share or reuse.

Named

Enter the name of an existing Table Map or create a new named Table Map.

Note: Select **Edit Table Map** from the **Tools** menu to define a new or Local Table Map, or to edit an existing Table Map. For more detailed information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Always View Table Map

Select the check box to review the contents of the Table Map in the Table Map Editor whenever the Compare Request is run.

Note: If a Table Map is not defined, the Table Map Editor automatically displays when you run the Compare Request.

You can also specify a Column Map for any table in the Table Map, if necessary, to map columns with unlike names or to exclude columns from the comparison.

Notify Tab

Use the **Notify** tab to specify options and addresses for automatic email notification of the success or failure of the process.

The process report generated when the process completes is automatically sent as an attachment. See the *Common Elements Manual* for detailed information.

Process a Compare Request

After you define the required parameters on the **General** and **Source** tabs, you can begin the final preparation for processing the Compare Request.

When you compare multiple tables, you must define a Table Map. A Table Map correlates the tables to compare in the Source 1 and Source 2 files. You can use the Table Map to map tables with unlike names or to exclude tables from the comparison. Compare automatically prompts you to define a Table Map and displays the Table Map Editor if you have not already done so when you run or save the Compare Request. For more detailed information on Table Maps, refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

You can also define an optional Column Map for any pair of tables to map columns with unlike names or to exclude columns from the comparison. When comparing single tables, you can define a Column Map from within the Compare Request. When comparing multiple tables, you can specify optional Column Maps in the Table Map. For more information on Column Maps, refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

Finally, in order to compare specific rows in Source 1 with the corresponding rows in Source 2, Compare needs a match key for each pair of tables. A match key consists of one or more corresponding columns from each table. When the match key value in Source 1 is identical to the match key value in Source 2, Compare compares the remaining columns in that pair of rows. By default, Compare uses the primary key in one of the source tables as the match key. If a primary key is unavailable, or you choose not to use the primary key for the comparison, you can define a match key using the Match Key Editor.

Using the Match Key Editor

Compare evaluates columns for use as match keys in the following sequence, by default.

Source 1 Primary Key

If the primary key in Source 1 matches (or is mapped to) a compatible column in Source 2, the columns are automatically used as the match key.

Note: If primary key consists of more than one column, all of the primary key columns must match or be mapped to compatible columns to be used as the match key.

Source 2 Primary Key

If Source 1 does not have a primary key or the primary key is not mapped to a compatible column in Source 2, Compare checks Source 2 for a primary key.

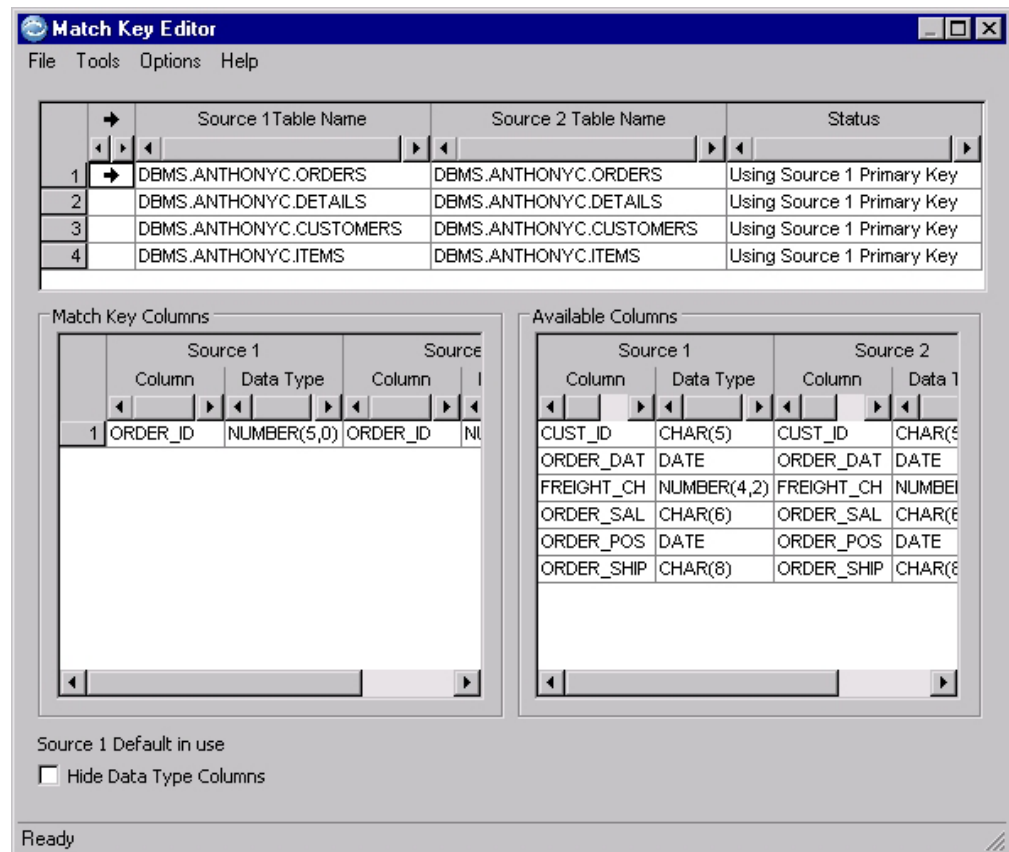
If Source 2 has a primary key that matches (or is mapped to) a compatible column in Source 1, those columns are used as the match key.

User-Defined Match Key

If a primary key value from neither source can be used, you are prompted to define a match key using the Match Key Editor. A match key can comprise one or more columns that uniquely identify each row.

Use the Match Key Editor to review, modify, or assign new match key definitions for each pair of tables specified for comparison. The columns participating in a match key can be named differently but must contain compatible attributes. When the columns are named differently, but the attributes are compatible, you can use a Column Map to correlate the columns.

Note: The limit for a match key column is 512 bytes.



The Match Key Editor displays a list of the tables specified in the Compare Request and the corresponding match key information for the selected pair of tables. Use the **Focus** arrow in the first column of the table list to select the pair of tables for which match key information is displayed.

Focus Arrow

The first column of the upper grid on the dialog contains the Focus arrow. Click the **Focus** arrow column to reposition the arrow, or use the up/down arrow keys on your keyboard. Position the **Focus** arrow to review the Match Key and Available Columns information for the selected pair of tables.

Source 1 Table

Displays the fully qualified name of the table specified as Source 1 in the Compare Request.

Source 2 Table

Displays the fully qualified name of the table specified as Source 2 in the Compare Request.

Status

Indicates the match key status for Source 1 and Source 2 tables:

Using Source 1 Primary Key

Rows to be matched on primary key columns specified for table in Source 1.

Using Source 2 Primary Key

Rows to be matched on primary key columns specified for table in Source 2.

Match Key is Required

You must specify a match key to proceed with Compare Request processing.

Valid user-defined Match Key

Specified match key is valid.

Invalid user-defined Match Key

Specified match key is invalid (for example, columns have incompatible data types).

Being Edited

You are currently defining the match key.

No Valid Column Mapping

Source columns are not mapped.

Match Key and Available Columns

Lists the Match Key Columns selected and the Available Columns remaining in the pair of tables indicated by the **Focus** arrow. Each line displays the Source 1 and corresponding Source 2 columns as mapped by default, or as specified in the applicable Column Map.

You can drag columns between the Available Columns box and the Match Key Columns box, or right-click and select **Add** or **Remove** from the shortcut menu. You can also select **Add All** or **Remove All** to move all of the columns at once.

Hide Data Type Columns

Data-type information is displayed for each column in both the Match Key and Available Columns box, by default. Click this check box to hide the data-type information and display the column name only.

Tools Menu Commands

The following commands are available from the **Tools** menu:

Clear All

Select **Clear All** to restore the default match key selection for each pair of tables. The default match key selection is the primary key.

Show All

Select **Show All** to list every pair of tables defined in the Compare Request and display the status of the match key for each.

Show Required

Select **Show Required** to limit the list of tables shown to pairs of tables that require a user-defined match key. (To show the complete list, select **Show All**.)

Set Source 1 as Default

Select to set the Source 1 match key as the default for the pair of tables indicated by the **Focus** arrow. The default is noted below the Match Key Columns box and in the Status grid column.

Set Source 2 as Default

Select to set the Source 2 match key as the default for the pair of tables indicated by the Focus arrow. The default is noted below the Match Key Columns box and in the Status grid column.

Run the Compare Request

To process a Compare Request immediately, select **Run** from the **File** menu. It is not necessary to save the Compare Request before it is run.

Note: Depending on the configuration at your site, you may encounter a logon prompt during processing. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for information about the **Optim Directory Connection Logon** and for the **DB Alias Connection Logon**.

- Before processing begins, the request is verified. If warning conditions exist, you can review the parameters in the Warnings dialog, and choose to continue or cancel processing.
- During processing, if an error occurs, processing stops.

A progress dialog and status messages provide information while the request is processing. When processing completes, or stops because of an error, you can review the details in the Compare Process Report.

Schedule the Compare Request

To schedule a Compare Process to run once or repeatedly at a specified future time, save the Compare Request, and select **Schedule** from the **File** menu.

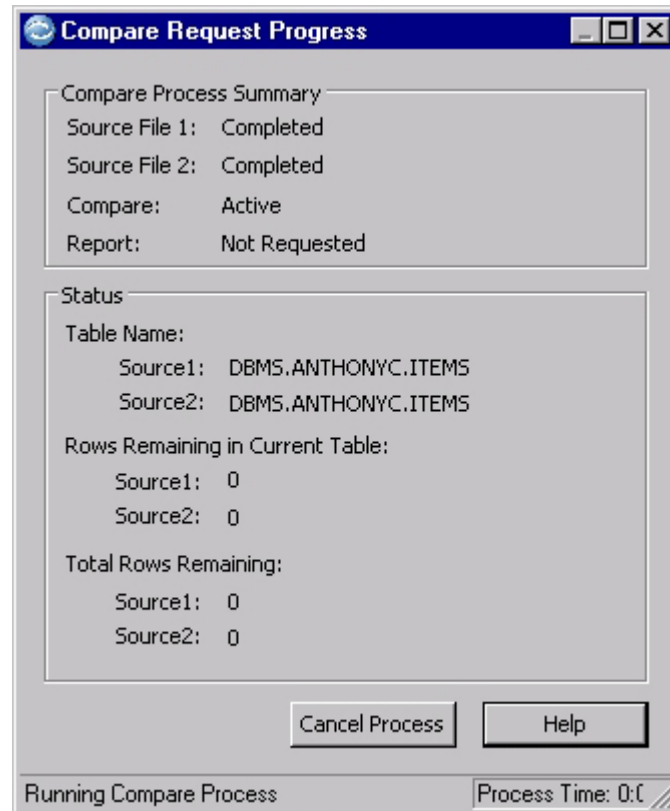
- Processing is initiated at the scheduled time; you do not review the process as it is performed.
- If warning conditions exist, processing continues without prompting, depending on the **Stop on Error** parameter you specified on the **Steps** tab of the Scheduling Job dialog.
- If an error occurs, processing stops.

For more detailed information on scheduling requests, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Compare Request Progress Dialog

When the Compare Process begins, the Compare Request Progress dialog displays status information. The Status Bar at the bottom of the dialog displays the name of the table being processed or a description of the action being performed.

When the source data selected for the comparison is defined in an Access Definition, or the tables are specified directly from the database, Compare automatically performs an Extract Process before beginning the Compare Process. The Compare Request Progress dialog displays the status of each step in the process as it takes place.



Compare Process Summary

Extract from Source 1

Displays **Active** when in progress, or **Completed**.

Extract from Source 2

Displays **Active** when in progress, or **Completed**.

Compare

Displays **Active** when in progress, or **Completed**.

Status

Table Name

Displays the names of the Source 1 and Source 2 tables being compared.

Rows Remaining in Current[®] Table

Displays the remaining number of rows to be compared in the Source 1 and Source 2 tables in progress.

Total Rows Remaining

Displays the remaining number of rows to be compared in all specified Source 1 and Source 2 tables.

Cancel Process

To stop the process, click **Cancel Process**. Click **Yes** on the confirmation dialog to stop the process and return to the Compare Request Editor, or click **No** to continue processing.

Status Bar

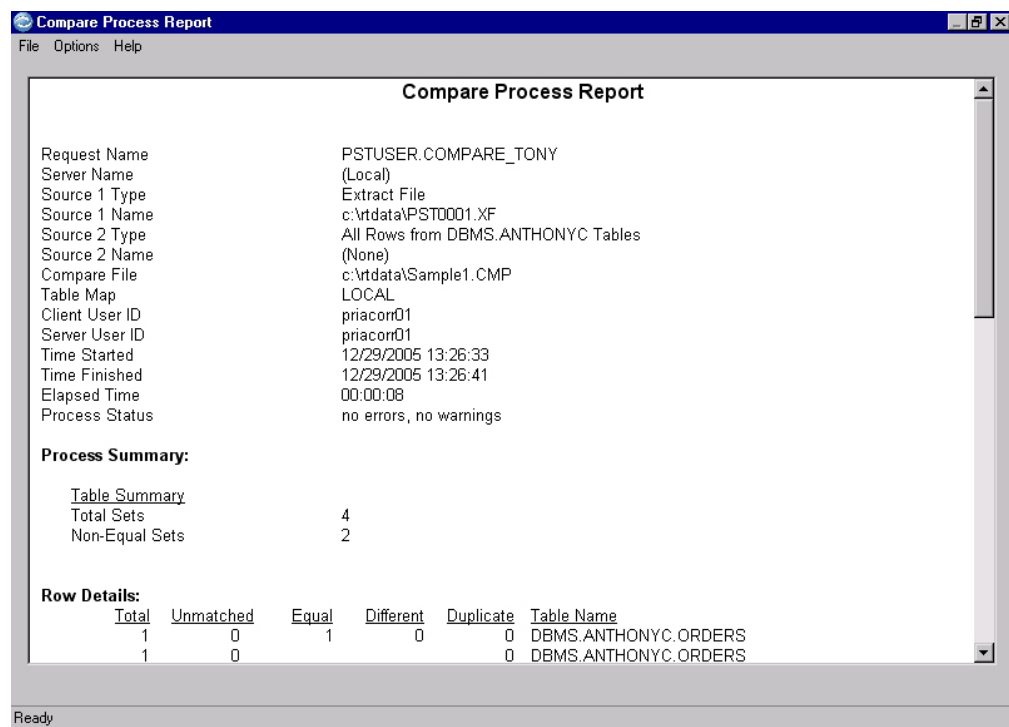
Describes the action being performed and indicates the name of the table being processed, as applicable.

Process Time

Lists the elapsed process time for the Compare Process.

Compare Process Report

The Compare Process generates a **Compare Process Report** that provides general information and statistics about the Compare Process. The following is a sample:



The Compare Process Report displays the following information:

- Name of the Compare Request (or "Untitled" if you did not save the request)
- Source 1 Type
- Source 1 File Name
- Source 2 Type
- Source 2 File Name

- Compare File Name
- Name of the Table Map or LOCAL, as specified in the Compare Request
- User IDs of the user requesting the Compare Process
- Date and time the Compare Process started
- Date and time the Compare Process completed
- Elapsed time for the Compare Process to complete
- Process Status.

Errors

If any errors or warnings occur during processing, a list of the errors or warnings is provided. Review the list of errors that caused processing to stop. For example, an internal error condition exists when the process exceeds the discard row limit or if you are not authorized to access a particular database table.

Process Summary

The Table Summary statistics are provided for the compared data:

- Total sets of tables compared
- Number of Non-Equal Sets.

Row Details

Information is provided for each table:

- Total number of rows
- Number of rows unmatched
- Number of equal rows
- Number of different rows
- Number of duplicate rows
- List of tables used in the Compare Process.

Additional Information

If the Compare Process performs any Extracts prior to performing the comparison, an Extract Process Report that contains the details of each Extract Process follows the Compare Process Report.

Save the Report

To save the report to a file, select **Save As** from the **File** menu to open the Windows Save dialog.

Print the Report

To print the report, select **Print** from the **File** menu to open the Windows Print dialog.

Redisplay the Report

If you close the report and want to refer to it again, select **Redisplay Results** from the **File** menu in the Compare Request Editor.

Then select **Current** to redisplay the report from the last Compare Process run, or **All** to display a list of all retained Compare Process Reports. For details about retaining process reports, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

Browse Compare File

You can review the contents of a Compare File by right-clicking on the Compare File name on the **General** tab in the Compare Request Editor and selecting **Browse Compare File** from the shortcut menu.

You can also use the Browse Utility to review the contents of a Compare File. Select **Browse** from the **Utilities** menu in the main window. For detailed information about the Browse Utility, refer to Chapter 5, "Browse Compare File Data," on page 77.

Saving a Compare Request

You can save a Compare Request by selecting from the following commands on the **File** menu in the Compare Request Editor:

Save Save a new request or definition, or update an existing request.

Save As

Save a request under a new name, preserve the original, and display the newly named version for editing.

Save Copy As

Save a copy of the original request under a new name, preserve the copy, and display the original for additional editing.

Set as Default

Save the current entries in the editor as default specifications for that editor. If you select the **Set as Default** command, the next time you open the editor to create a new request or definition, the default entries display automatically.

When you close the Compare Request Editor, you are prompted to save the request if you have not already done so.

Chapter 4. Extract

Use the Extract Process to copy a set of related rows from one or more tables and save the rows to an external Extract File. Specifications for the Extract Process are stored as an Extract Request. The Extract Request specifies the set of parameters needed to extract data and object definitions from source tables and the Extract File in which to store the extracted information.

Optim always extracts definitions for tables and columns. These definitions can be used to create destination tables, if necessary. You can also choose to extract other object definitions, including primary keys, relationships, and indexes.

You use an Extract File whenever you compare data. You can create Extract Files in separate Extract processes before comparing or you can allow Compare to create Extract Files automatically by choosing to compare one or more Access Definitions or database tables.

Cross-Platform Compatibility

An Extract Process can access data from a variety of databases (DB2, Oracle, Sybase ASE, SQL Server, and Informix). An Extract File created on MVS can also be processed in a Windows, UNIX™, or Linux™ environment. (However, an Extract File created in a Windows environment cannot be processed in MVS.)

Run or Schedule

You can process an Extract Request immediately (by selecting **Run** from the **File** menu) or you can schedule the request for processing at a later time (by selecting **Schedule** from the **File** menu). You must save the request before it is scheduled, but it is not necessary to save the request before it is run.

Naming Conventions

The fully qualified name of an Extract Request consists of: *identifier.name*.

identifier

Identifier that serves as the prefix for the Extract Request name (1 to 8 characters).

name Name assigned to the Extract Request (1 to 12 characters).

When you create Extract Requests, it is helpful to use a logical set of naming conventions to identify the use for each and to organize definitions for easy access.

Contents

This section explains how to create, maintain, and process an Extract Request, including how to:

- Specify the Extract File to store data.
- Select or create the Access Definition for an Extract Request.
- Select the types of objects to extract (e.g., primary keys, relationships, and indexes).

- Choose Point and Shoot list options. The Point and Shoot list is the set of rows from the Start Table with which to begin the Extract.
- Assign variable default values.
- Run, save, and schedule an Extract Request.
- Review, save, and print the Extract Process Report.

Open the Extract Request Editor

Use the Extract Request Editor to create and maintain requests to extract data. These requests are stored in the Optim Directory. There are different ways to open the editor depending on whether you want to create a new Extract Request or select an Extract Request to edit.

Create an Extract Request

About this task

To Create an Extract Request

Procedure

1. Select **New** from the **File** menu in the main window.
2. Select **Extract** from the **Actions** submenu to open the Extract Request Editor.
3. Specify an Extract File.
4. Specify an Access Definition:
If you select **Local**, select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu to create an Access Definition
or
If you select **Named**, specify the name of an existing Access Definition or specify a name and select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu to define a new Access Definition.
5. Optionally, specify parameters for the **Items to Extract**.
6. Optionally, specify a **Row Limit**.

Results

These steps are the minimum required to create an Extract Request. After you create a request, you can run the process immediately, or save the request and schedule it.

Alternate Methods to Creating an Extract Request

An alternate method for opening the Extract Request Editor is to select **Extract** from the **Actions** menu in the main window. By default, the last Extract Request you edited is shown. Your next step depends on your purpose:

- To create a new Extract Request, select **New** from the **File** menu in the Extract Request Editor.
- To create a new Extract Request modeled on an existing one, open the desired Extract Request and select **Save As** from the **File** menu in the Extract Request Editor.
- To create and store a copy of the current Extract Request and continue editing, select **Save Copy As** from the **File** menu in the Extract Request Editor.

Select an Extract Request to Edit

Follow these steps to edit an existing Extract Request.

About this task

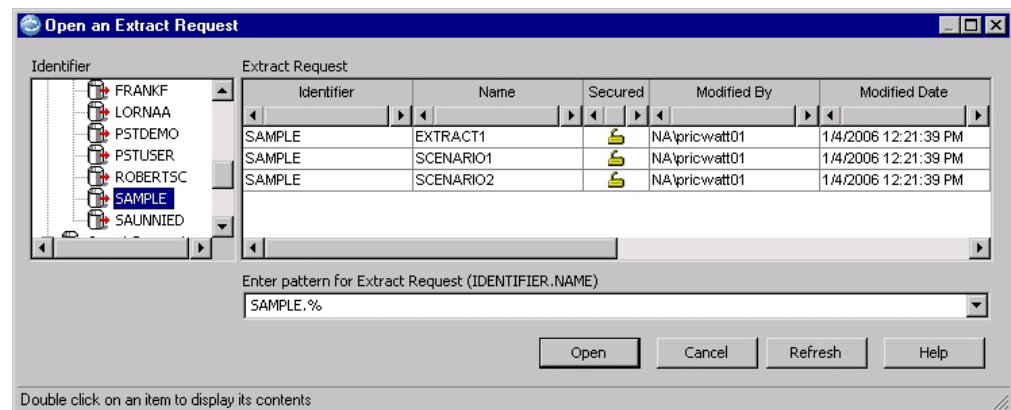
To Select an Extract Request to Edit:

Procedure

1. Select **Open** from the **File** menu in the main window to open the Open an Extract Request dialog.
2. Double-click to select **Extract Request** and expand the object list.
3. Double-click the **Extract Request** Identifier to display a list of Extract Requests.
4. Double-click the desired Extract Request entry in the grid to open the Extract Request Editor.

Open an Extract Request Dialog

The Open an Extract Request dialog is divided into two areas. The object identifiers are on the left and associated objects appear on the right. The list of objects varies depending on the identifier you select.



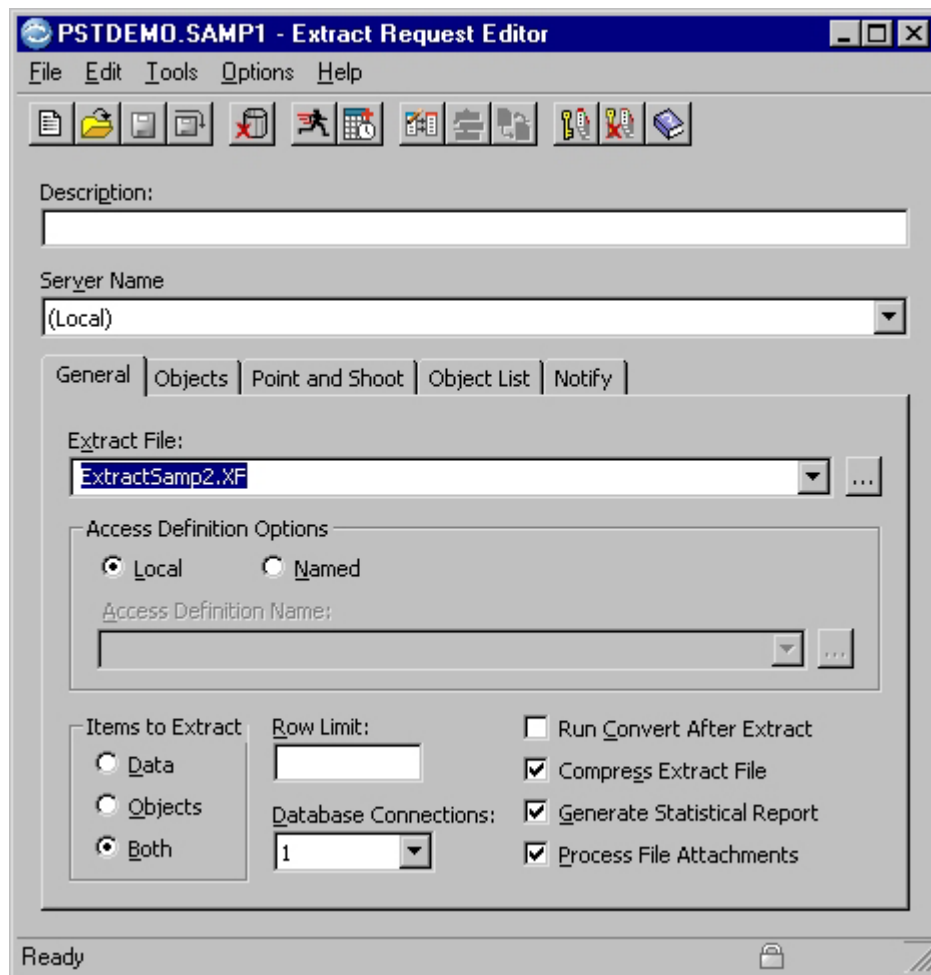
Pattern

You can specify a pattern in the **Enter pattern for Extract Request** box to limit the list of requests in the Open an Extract Request dialog. An Extract Request name is in two parts: *identifier.name*. The pattern must also have two parts. You can use the % (percent) wild card to represent one or more characters or use the _ (underscore) wild card to represent a single character in an object definition name. (The underscore must be selected as the SQL LIKE character on the **General** tab of Personal Options.)

Note: After you enter a pattern in the **Enter pattern for Extract Request** box, click **Refresh** to redisplay the list based on your criteria.

Using the Editor

From the Extract Request Editor you can create, modify, or delete Extract Requests stored in the Optim Directory.



Description

Enter text to describe the purpose of the Extract Request (up to 40 characters).

Server Name

If the optional Optim Server is installed, you can select **Local** to process the request on the workstation or click the down arrow to select a server on which to process the request.

Tabs

The Extract Request Editor displays tabs that allow you to specify extract parameters and select options to define Extract Requests. Each tab in the editor serves a unique purpose:

General

Specify parameters required by the Extract Process, including the Extract

File name, the Access Definition, the items to extract, and a limit for the number of rows to extract. Each time you open the editor, the **General** tab is shown first.

Objects

Specify the type of objects to extract. When you open the Extract Request Editor for the first time, all objects are selected by default. Otherwise, this tab appears only when you select **Objects** or **Both** in the **Items to Extract** box on the **General** tab.

Point and Shoot

Specify options for using a Point and Shoot list other than the Point and Shoot list defined in the Access Definition.

Variables

Define values for substitution variables, if variables are used in the Access Definition. (This tab appears only if variables are used.)

Object List

Specify other non-related objects for extraction.

Convert

Specify parameters for an optional Convert Process following the Extract Process. (This tab appears only when you select **Run Convert After Extract** on the **General** tab.)

Notify Specify options for automatic email notification of the success or failure of the process.

Menu Commands

In addition to the standard **File**, **Edit**, and **Tools** menu commands, you can select the following commands from the **Tools** menu:

Edit Access Definition

Opens the Access Definition Editor. You can edit the list of tables, relationships, and selection criteria in the Access Definition used to specify the data to extract. For complete information, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

Edit Point and Shoot

Opens the Point and Shoot Editor. Create a Point and Shoot list of rows from the Start Table to extract. For details on using Point and Shoot, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

Edit Match Keys

Opens the Match Key Editor. See “Using the Match Key Editor” on page 47 for details on match keys.

Edit Convert Request

Opens the Convert Request Editor. You can specify parameters for converting the Extract File at the completion of the Extract Process. For details, see the *Move User Manual* .

General Tab

Use the **General** tab to specify parameters to define the data to extract.

Extract File

Enter the name of a new or existing Extract File to store the extracted data. Extract Files have an **.xf** extension by default.

Note: You can browse the contents of an existing Extract File by right-clicking and selecting **Browse** from the shortcut menu. For details on the Browse Utility, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

If you have specified a file name that already exists, a confirmation dialog prompts you to confirm that you want to overwrite the file when you run the Extract Request. To disable this feature, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Access Definition

Local Select this option to create an Access Definition that is stored with the Extract Request.

Named

Select this option to specify the name of a new or existing Access Definition. The name of an Access Definition is composed of two parts:
identifier.name.

identifier Qualifier (1 to 8 characters) to identify the Access Definition.

name Name of the Access Definition (1 to 12 characters).

An Access Definition specifies the Start Table and other tables to be traversed during the Extract, as well as the relationships that govern traversal paths. You can define an Access Definition to include:

- Selection criteria for one or more tables.
- A Point and Shoot list. Use Point and Shoot to select specific rows from a Start Table to begin extracting data. For details on using Point and Shoot, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

When you specify the name of an existing Access Definition in the Extract Request, you can use the definition as it is, or you can edit it. If changes have been made to database tables since the last time the Access Definition was used, the specifications may no longer be valid. If any specification is invalid, a warning message is displayed when you open the Access Definition, when you save the Access Definition, or when you use the Access Definition.

To edit an Access Definition, open the Access Definition Editor by selecting **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu in the Extract Request Editor. For complete information, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Items to Extract

Select the types of objects to extract.

Data Extract data rows only.

Objects

Extract object definitions only.

Both Extract data rows and object definitions.

Note: When you choose **Objects** or **Both**, you can select types of objects to extract on the **Objects** tab, or specify explicit objects to extract on the **Object List** tab.

Row Limit

Maximum number of rows to extract. You can specify a row limit if you are extracting rows by selecting **Data** or **Both**. Clear the check box to use the maximum limit. The row limit for an Extract Process can be any number from 1 to the limit specified in Product Options. Refer to the *Installation and Configuration Guide* .

Database Connections

Increase the number of concurrent database connections for the Extract Process. Increasing database connections improves performance when processing large quantities by allowing multiple threads to process rows concurrently.

To increase the maximum number of connections, select an even number from 2 to the site maximum specified in Personal Options. (This option is available only if **Maximum Database Connections** on the **Database** tab of Product Options is 2 or greater.)

Run Convert after Extract

Select this check box to display the **Convert** tab in the Extract Request Editor to specify parameters for running a Convert Process immediately following the Extract Process. Use this tab to specify whether to use a named or local Convert Request.

The Convert Process can transform or mask data in the Extract File. To specify or modify Convert Process parameters, select **Edit Convert Request** from the **Tools** menu to display the Convert Request Editor. For details, refer to the *Move User Manual* .

Compress Extract File

Select this check box to automatically compress the Extract File for storage.

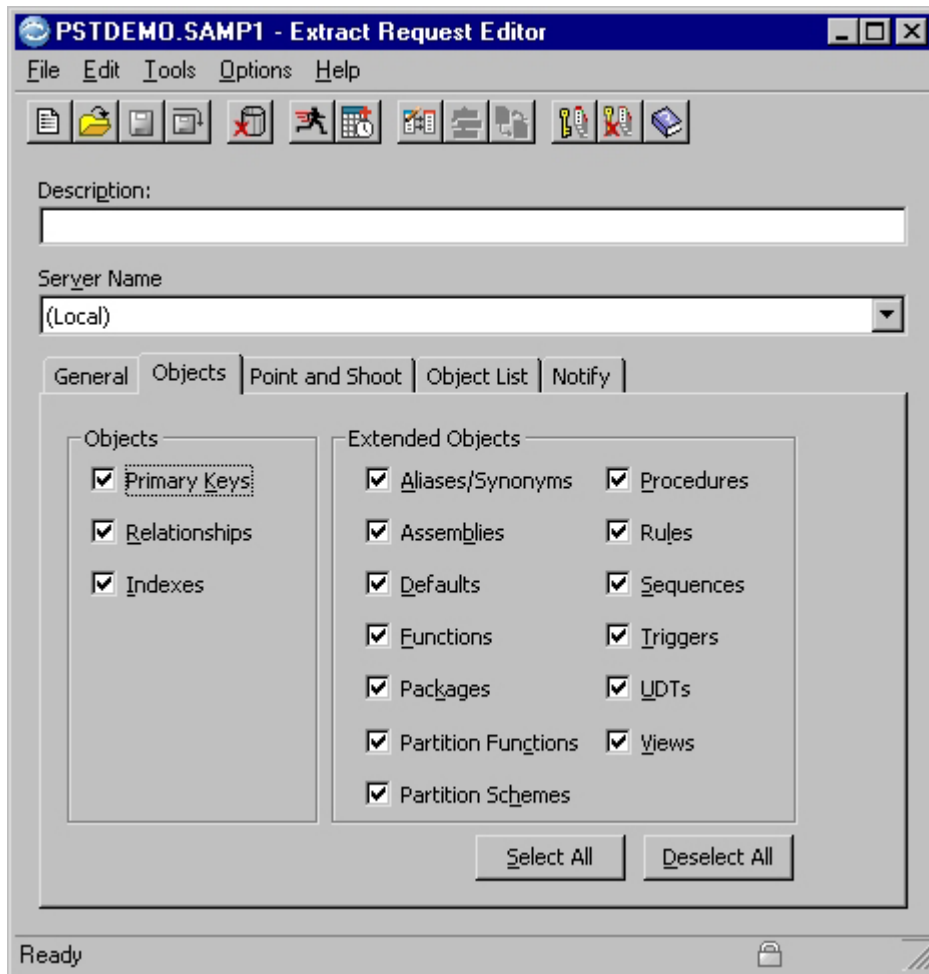
Generate Statistical Report

Select this check box to include statistical information in the Extract Process Report. Statistical information may indicate whether you can improve performance by overriding the default method (scan or key lookup) of accessing a table. (For details, see the *Common Elements Manual* .)

Objects Tab

Object definitions for tables and columns listed in the Access Definition are automatically extracted. Use the **Objects** tab to also select other objects to extract.

Note: The **Objects** tab appears only when you select **Objects** or **Both** as the items to extract. You make these selections on the **General** tab.



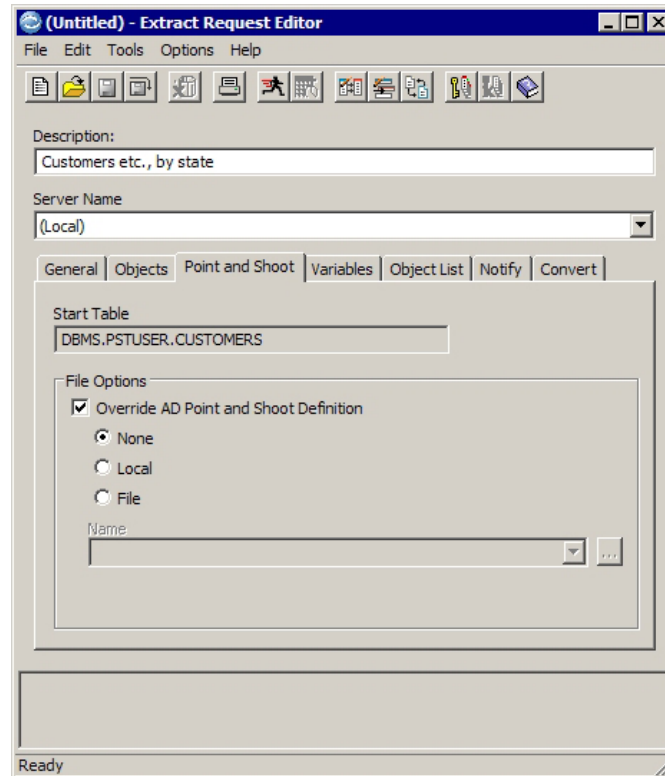
Extract these Objects

Select the corresponding check box to extract the corresponding objects. To exclude an object, clear the corresponding check box.

Point and Shoot Tab

Use this tab to define Point and Shoot list parameters for this Extract Request other than the parameters defined for Point and Shoot, if any, in the Access Definition.

The Point and Shoot list defined in the Access Definition is used by default. For details on using Point and Shoot, refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.



Start Table

Displays the name of the Start Table defined in the Access Definition selected on the **General** tab.

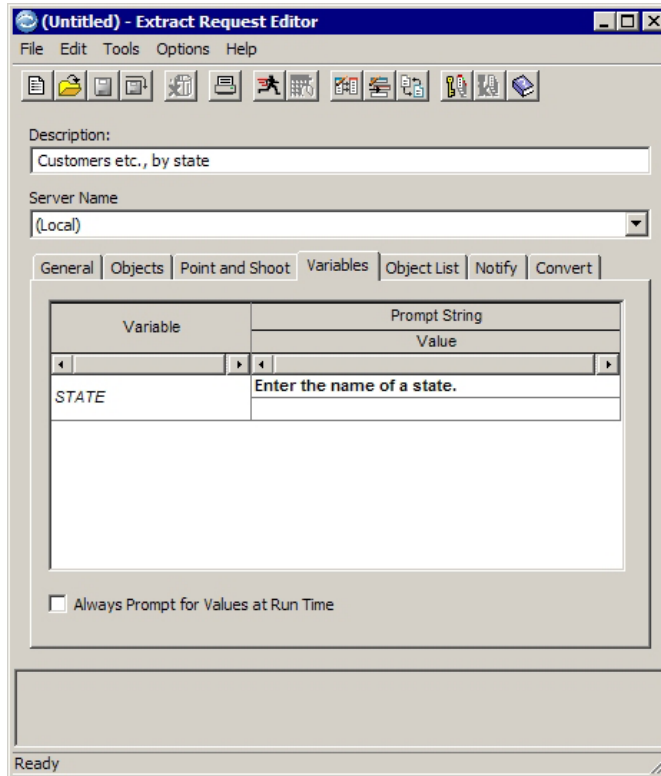
File Options

Select the **Override AD Point and Shoot Definition** check box to disregard the specifications defined for a Point and Shoot list in the Access Definition. Then, select one of the following options:

- None** Indicates that a Point and Shoot list is not to be used. If the Access Definition contains a Point and Shoot list, it is ignored by the active Extract Request.
- Local** Specifies a Local Point and Shoot list to be used only with the active Extract Request. This Local list is unavailable to other Extract Requests or Access Definitions. To create a new Local Point and Shoot list, select **Local**, then select **Edit Point and Shoot List** from the **Tools** Menu. The Point and Shoot Editor is displayed. A name for the Point and Shoot list is not required because the list is stored with the Extract Request.
- File** Specifies an existing or new Point and Shoot File to be used. This file is available to other Extract Requests or Access Definitions. To use an existing file or to create a new named Point and Shoot File, select **File**, then type a file name in the **Name** box.
 - Name** Point and Shoot Files are saved in ASCII format and have a **.pns** extension by default.

Variables Tab

An Access Definition can contain selection criteria for one or more tables to limit the data to be extracted. You can define this criteria using variables and supply values for the variables for each Extract Process. Use the **Variables** tab to supply values for the active Extract Request. The values you supply override the values specified in the Access Definition for the active Extract Request only.



Grid Details

The information for each variable is presented in three parts on the grid. The name of the variable is shown in the left column. The adjacent grid cell in the right column is divided in two. The prompt string corresponding to the variable displays in the top half of the cell and the value assigned displays in the bottom half.

Variable

Lists the variables defined in the Access Definition. You can modify the Variable name only in the Access Definition Editor. The Variable name displays in italics, unless the default value is overridden. To open the Access Definition Editor, select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu.

Prompt String

Shows text that prompts for a value at run time. You can modify the prompt string only in the Access Definition Editor. To open the Access Definition Editor, select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu.

Value Shows default value assigned to the variable in the Access Definition. If no default value is specified in the Access Definition, the cell is blank. Enter

the value to use for the active Extract Request. You can right-click to specify to use the default value for one or all of the variables.

Note: A value for each variable is required to perform the Extract. If a default value is not specified in the Access Definition and no value is specified on the **Variables** tab, a message is displayed at run time to prompt for a value.

Specify Values

The assigned values should be the appropriate data type and size for the column and should conform to the SQL syntax. For example, assume a variable named **ST** is assigned to a character column containing state abbreviations. The variable delimiter is a colon. If the variable is defined with single quotes in the Access Definition, specify the value without single quotes:

Access Definition	Value
= ':ST'	CA

If the variable is defined without single quotes in the Access Definition, specify the value with single quotes:

Access Definition	Value
= :ST	'CA'

Note: Values are not validated until run time. Errors may result during processing if the value is not of the correct data type and size for the destination column, or the resulting specification does not conform to SQL syntax.

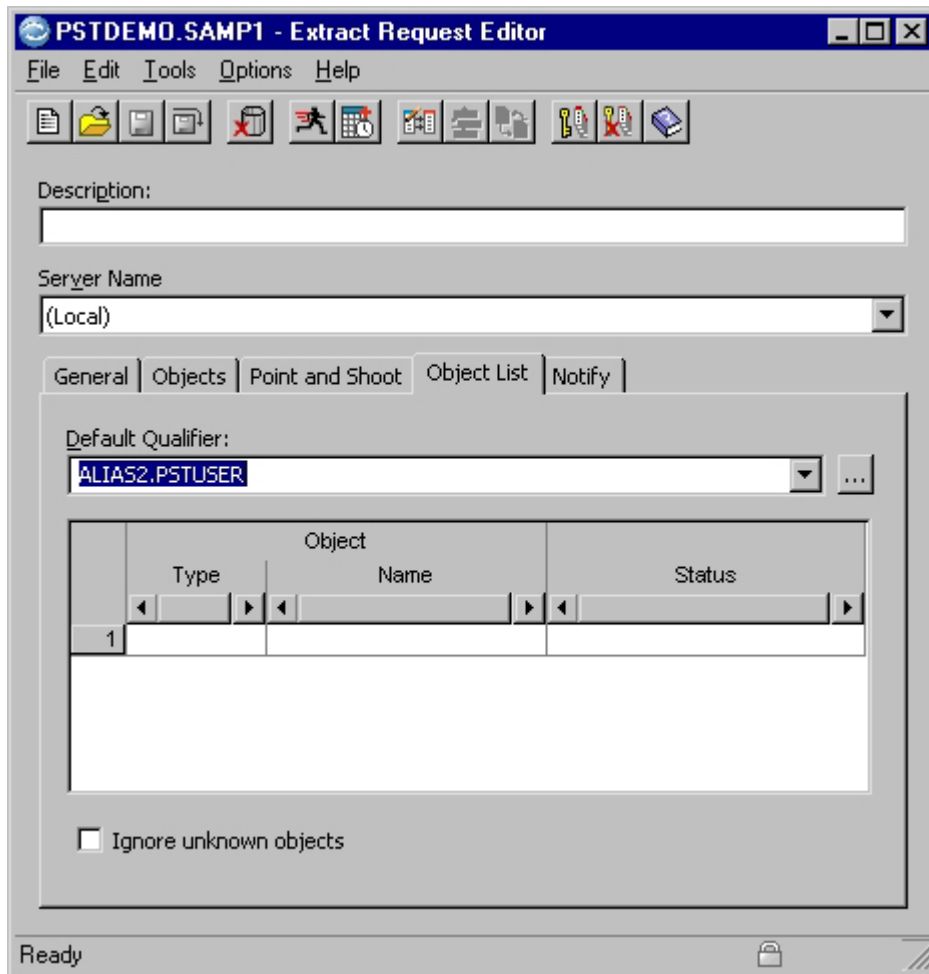
Always Prompt for Values at Run Time

Select this check box to always display the prompt string before an Extract Process is performed, regardless of whether or not a value has been assigned. Clear the check box to display the prompt string only when a value for a variable has not been assigned.

Object List Tab

Use the **Object List** tab to specify other non-related objects for extraction.

Note: Objects you specify on the **Object List** tab are extracted only when you select **Objects** or **Both** as the items to extract on the **General** tab.



Qualifier

The two-part qualifier serves as a prefix to unqualified object names in the Object List. To select from a list of the most recently used qualifiers, click the down arrow. To select a different qualifier, click the browse button. The Default Qualifier consists of:

dbalias

Alias of the database where an object is defined (1 to 12 characters).

creatorid

Creator ID assigned to the object (1 to 64 characters).

Object

Type Enter the type of object to extract: Default, Function, Package, Procedure, Rule, Sequence, UDT, or View. Click the grid cell to display a down arrow, then click the arrow to select from a list. You must specify an object type for each entry. The last line can be blank.

To clear entries, right-click the grid and select **Remove** or **Remove All** from the shortcut menu. To add an object, right-click a grid cell, select **Add**, then select the object type from the submenu. You can drag an object name from the Select dialog to any line in the grid.

Note:

If you drag an object name to an existing object name in the list, the existing entry is replaced by the new entry. If you drag an object name below the last entry, the new object name is added to the bottom of the list.

Name Name of the explicit object to extract. You cannot specify duplicate object names for the same type object. The fully qualified object name consists of:

dbalias

Identifies the database where the object resides.

creatorid

Creator ID assigned to the object.

tablename

Base object name.

Status

Indicates the status of the specified object.

Defined

Object exists in the database.

Inaccessible

Cannot connect to the database indicated by the DB Alias.

Incomplete

Object type is not specified, or the object name is not fully qualified. Select an object type, or specify a Qualifier or a three-part object name, as appropriate.

Pending

When you select an object type, the object is pending until you specify an object name.

Unavailable

Object type is not supported for the specified DB Alias (DBMS type).

Unknown

Object does not exist. To create an object, use the Create Utility.

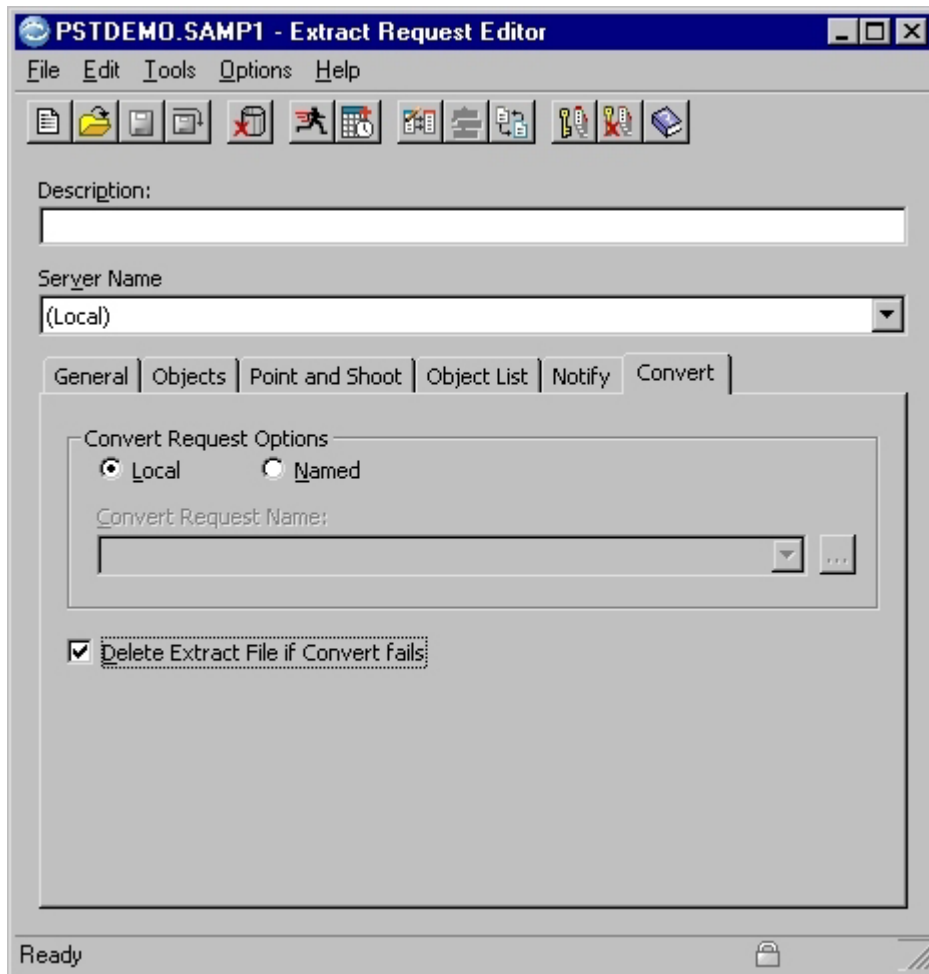
Ignore Unknown Objects

Select this check box to ignore Unknown or Unavailable objects when you run the Extract Request. If you clear this check box, all objects must have a Defined status in order to save or run the Extract Request.

Convert Tab

Select **Convert after Extract** on the **General** tab to display the **Convert** tab. Use the **Convert** tab to specify whether to use a named or local Convert Request.

The Convert Process can transform or mask data in an Extract File. To specify or modify parameters for the Convert Process, select **Edit Convert Request** from the **Tools** menu to display the Convert Request Editor. For details, refer to the *Move User Manual* .



Convert Options

Select one of the following options:

Local Use a Local Convert Request with the Extract Request. (A Local Convert Request is stored as part of the Extract Request and is unavailable to other process requests.) To create or edit a Local Convert Request, select **Local**, then select **Edit Convert Request** from the **Tools** menu to display the Convert Request Editor.

Named

Use an existing or new Convert Request with the Extract Request. To use an existing Convert Request or to create a new named request, select **Named**, then type a name in the **Convert Request Name** box. Select **Edit Convert Request** from the **Tools** Menu to display the Convert Request Editor.

Delete Extract File if Convert fails

Select this check box to delete the Extract File created by the Extract Process when the Convert Process does not execute successfully.

Notify Tab

Use the **Notify** tab to specify options and addresses for automatic email notification of the success or failure of the process.

The process report generated when the process completes is automatically sent as an attachment. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for more detailed information.

Process an Extract Request

An Extract Request processes in several steps. There are a few differences depending on whether you schedule the process or run the Extract immediately. The steps are described in the following paragraphs.

Validate the Access Definition

Compare validates the specifications in the Access Definition. If the Access Definition is valid, processing continues. If the Access Definition is invalid, processing proceeds as follows:

- If **Schedule** is selected, the **Stop on Error** parameter on the **Steps** tab of the Job Details dialog determines whether processing continues.
- If **Run** is selected, Compare displays an appropriate error message, such as “Access Definition does not exist,” or “Invalid Access Definition” and processing stops.

Locate the Extract File

Compare locates the Extract File and if it does not exist, creates it. If the Extract File does exist, processing proceeds as follows:

- If **Schedule** is selected, processing continues. The file will be overwritten.
- If **Run** is selected, a confirmation dialog prompts you to specify whether the data in the file is to be overwritten. To disable this feature, refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

Validate Variable Value

Compare verifies that variables are defined in the Access Definition and that values are defined for each variable.

- If the values are valid, processing continues.
- If the values are invalid (for example, the data type, size, or resulting SQL syntax are invalid), processing stops and errors are recorded on the Extract Process Report.
- If values are missing or the **Always Prompt for Values at Run Time** check box is selected on the **Variables** tab, the Extract File Variable Values dialog is displayed. Enter values for variables, as required, to continue processing.

Validate Point and Shoot

If a Point and Shoot list is specified, Compare verifies that the rows are valid.

- If the rows in the Point and Shoot list are valid, processing continues.
- If a Point and Shoot list file is specified and cannot be found, processing stops.
- If the rows in a Point and Shoot list are invalid, missing, or if primary key values in the file do not exist in the Start Table, processing proceeds as follows:
 - If **Schedule** is selected, the **Stop on Error** parameter you specified on the **Steps** tab of the Job Details dialog determines whether processing continues.

- If **Run** is selected, you are prompted to specify how to proceed. You can select to continue Extract processing without using the Point and Shoot list, or select to cancel the Extract Process.

Extract Data and Generate an Extract Process Report

Compare performs the Extract for each table specified in the Access Definition and generates an Extract Process Report.

- If **Schedule** is selected, the Extract proceeds when scheduled. The Extract Process Report is saved to a file. Open and print the report from the Scheduler after the Extract completes.
- If **Run** is selected, the Extract Request Progress dialog displays a status message as rows of data are extracted from each table. The Extract Process Report displays automatically when the Extract completes. Review and print the report, as required.

Schedule an Extract Process

To schedule an Extract Process to run once or repeatedly at a specified future time, save the Extract Request, and select **Schedule** from the **File** menu.

- Processing is initiated at the scheduled time; you do not review the Extract Process as it is performed.
- If warning conditions exist, processing continues without prompting, depending on the **Stop on Error** parameter you specified on the **Steps** tab of the Scheduling Job dialog.
- If an error occurs during the Extract Process, processing stops.

For details on scheduling, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

Run a Process Request

To process an Extract Request immediately, select **Run** from the **File** menu. It is not necessary to save the Extract Request before it is run.

- Before processing begins, the Extract Request is verified. If errors exist, you can review the details on the message bar at the bottom of the Extract Request Editor.
- After the Extract Request has been verified, the process parameters are verified. If warnings or errors exist, you can review the details in the Warnings dialog and choose to continue or cancel the Extract.
- If an error occurs during the Extract Process, processing stops.

Error Messages

If error conditions are detected in the Access Definition or the Extract Request when the Extract Process is run, processing stops and an error message is displayed. For example, errors can occur if tables change after the Access Definition is created.

Error messages display in the message bar of the Extract Request Editor.

Duplicate Table Entries

A single table is specified in the Access Definition twice. You cannot specify a table and one or more views or aliases of that table, or specify more than one view or alias of a table.

No Valid Table

No valid table is specified. The list of tables in the Access Definition does not include any valid tables. These tables may have been dropped from the database.

Invalid WHERE Clause

An SQL WHERE Clause is invalid. Selection criteria for one or more tables are invalid. (For example, a column used in an SQL WHERE Clause has been dropped from the table.)

Invalid Start Table

The Start Table is invalid. This can occur when the table is dropped or the Creator ID changed. The table is then marked as Unknown and cannot be used as the Start Table.

Missing Primary Keys

The primary key is missing in a child table that has multiple parents. The primary key is required to ensure that multiple copies of the same row are not extracted when the child table is related to multiple parents.

The primary key is missing in a parent table. The relationships defined in the Optim Directory are not required to include the primary key of the parent table. However, a primary key is required to enable the tracking of outstanding parent rows.

Improper Authorization

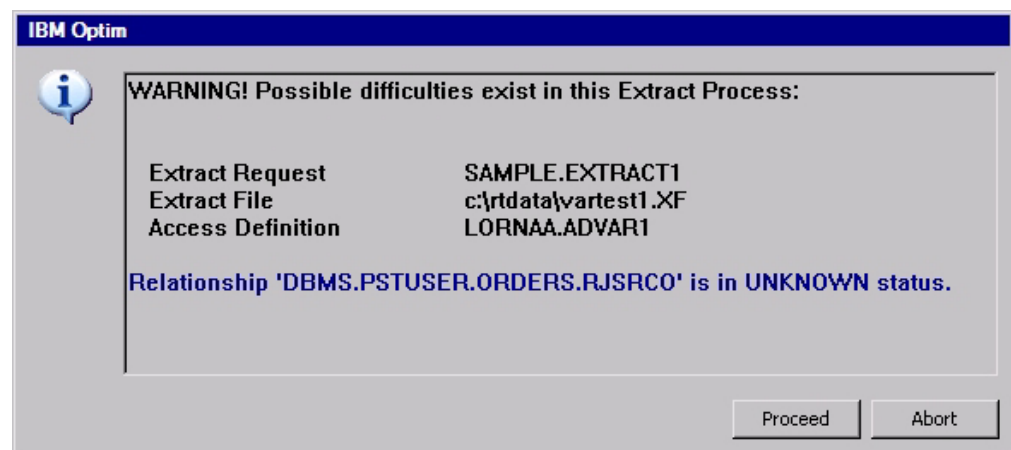
The person requesting the Extract is not authorized to access data from a table included in the Access Definition.

Warning Messages

If one or more warning conditions exist, the Warnings dialog opens to report the details. Warning messages indicate a condition that may require attention.

Warnings Dialog

Sample warnings are shown in the following dialog.



Command Buttons

Proceed

Click **Proceed** to continue the Extract Process regardless of warnings. Review details of warnings in the Extract Process Report.

Abort Click **Abort** to cancel the Extract Process.

Warning Messages

The following are categories of warning messages that may appear.

New Status

A relationship is in New status indicating that a relationship is new to the Access Definition, and not explicitly selected.

- To view the relationship list and select or unselect individual relationships, use the **Relationships** tab on the Access Definition Editor.
- To specify whether New relationships are selected or unselected by default, use the check box **Use New Relationships** on the **Relationships** tab on the Access Definition Editor.

Unknown Relationship

A relationship is in Unknown status. This occurs when the Creator IDs of the tables have changed or the relationship has been dropped from the database.

Unknown Table

A table is in Unknown status. This occurs when the table has been dropped from the database or the identifier has changed.

Untraversed Table

A table specified in the Access Definition will not be traversed by the Extract. This indicates that the selected relationships do not include a path from the Start Table to this table.

Untraversed Relationship

A relationship listed in the Access Definition will not be traversed by the Extract.

Runstats Error

RUNSTATS has not been applied to a DB2 table in the Access Definition. This can affect performance if the table is large.

Extract Request Progress

When the Extract Process begins, the Extract Request Progress dialog displays status information.

Objects		Extended Objects	
Primary Keys:	5	Aliases/Synonyms:	0
Relationships:	4	Procedures:	0
Indexes:	0	Assemblies:	0
		Rules:	0
		Sequences:	0
		Triggers:	0
		UDTs:	0
		Views:	0
		Partition Functions:	0
		Partition Schemes:	0

Processing Data	
Rows extracted from current table:	0
Total rows extracted:	0

Convert Data	
Rows converted in current table:	0
Total rows converted:	0

Now processing: DBMS.PSTUSER.CUSTOMERS
Process Time: 0:00:00

Processing Related Objects

If objects are included, the number of each type of object displays as the objects are extracted. If objects are not included, the **Objects** group box is unavailable.

Processing Data

Rows are extracted table by table, traversing the relationships. Some tables may be revisited as relationships are traversed.

Rows Extracted from current table

Displays the total number of rows extracted from the current table.

Total Rows Extracted

Displays the total number of rows extracted from all tables.

The totals in the Extract Request Progress dialog are revised after a number of rows are extracted for each table, after a number of seconds pass, and when the extract for one table completes and the process begins for the next table.

Note: The frequency with which the Extract Request Progress dialog is updated (i.e., the number of rows and seconds) is specified on the **Actions** tab in Personal Options. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Cancel Process

To stop the process, click **Cancel Process**. A confirmation dialog is displayed:

- To cancel the Extract Process, click **Yes** to return to the Extract Request Editor. You can review the Extract Process Report, respecify the parameters, and restart the Extract Process.
- To continue processing, click **No**. The confirmation dialog closes and the Extract Process resumes.

Status Bar

Describes the action being performed and indicates the name of the table being processed, as applicable.

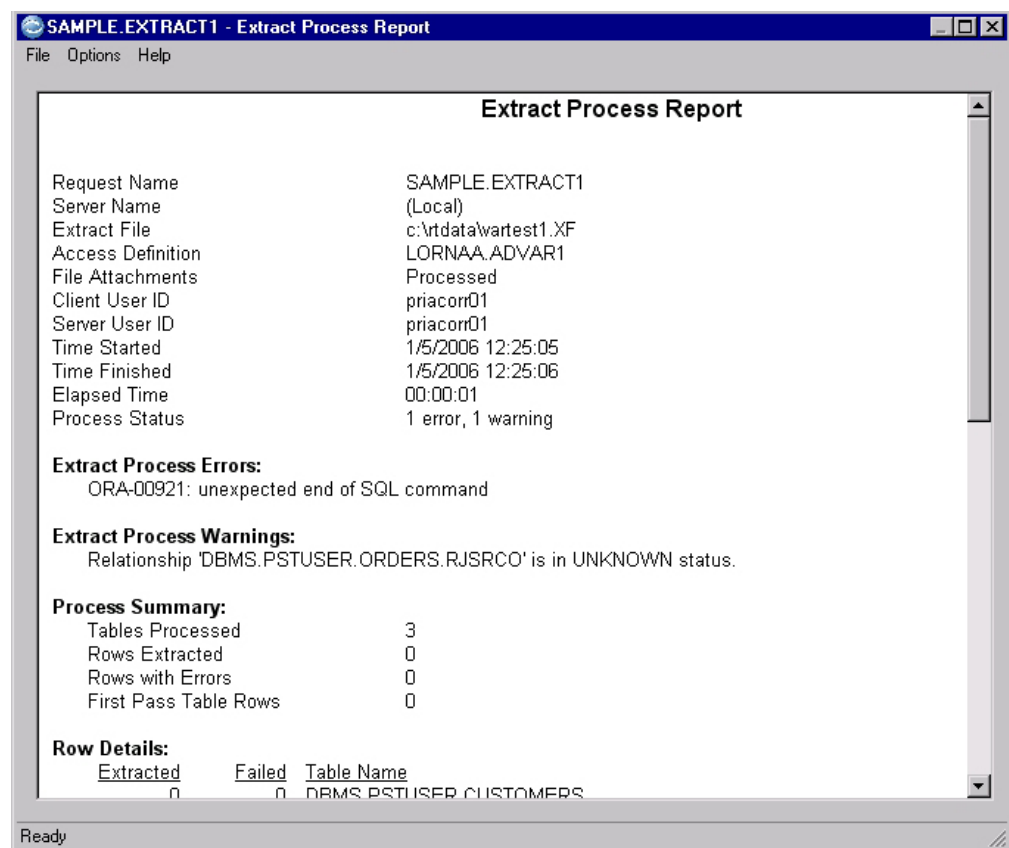
Process Time

Lists the elapsed process time for the Extract Process.

Extract Process Report

The Extract Process generates an Extract Process Report that provides general information and statistics about the Extract Process.

The following is a sample:



The Extract Process Report displays the following information:

- Name of the Extract Request (or "Untitled" if you did not save the request).
- Name of the Server or **(Local)**, for client workstation.
- Name of the generated Extract File.
- Name of the Access Definition for the Extract Request or **LOCAL**.
- User IDs of the user requesting the Extract Process.
- Date and time the Extract Process started.
- Date and time the Extract Process completed.
- The elapsed time.

Extract Process Warnings

A list of any warnings or errors that occur during processing is provided.

Process Summary

Statistics are provided for the data extracted:

- Total number of Tables Processed.
- Total number of Rows Extracted.
- Total number of Rows with Errors.
- Total number of First Pass Table Rows.

Object Details

The number of objects copied to the Extract File, or **Not Selected** if the object was not selected in the Extract Request.

Row Details

Statistics are provided for each table:

- Total number of rows extracted from each table.
- Total number of failed rows for each table.
- Names of tables used in the Extract. The tables are listed in the same order as in the Access Definition.

Statistical Information

If you selected the **Generate Statistical Report** check box on the Extract Request Editor, detailed performance information for each step in the traversal path is displayed at the end of the report. Each step consists of a Table entry, and may include one or more Relationship entries, Primary Key entries, or DBMS Access entries. For details about statistical information, see the *Move User Manual* .

Save the Report

To save the report to a file, select **Save As** from the **File** menu to open the Windows Save dialog.

Print the Report

To print the report, select **Print** from the **File** menu to open the Print dialog.

Redisplay the Report

To redisplay the report, select **Redisplay Results** from the **File** menu. Then select **Current** to redisplay the report from the last Extract Process run, or **All** to display a list of all retained Extract Process Reports. For details about retaining process reports, see the *Common Elements Manual* .

Chapter 5. Browse Compare File Data

Use the Browse Utility to view the contents of a Compare File. The Browse Utility allows you to review a summary of the results of a comparison between each pair of tables. You can also browse table data in selected pairs of compared tables. Table data is displayed in a dialog that allows you to view Source 1 data, Source 2 data, or data from both sources, side by side.

You can also use the Browse Utility to browse the contents of a Source File (an Extract or Archive File). When selecting from several Source Files for a Compare Process, browse Source File data to determine that the data is as expected. When browsing a Source File, you can browse data in individual tables, or join tables to view related data. For detailed information about browsing a Source File, refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

When browsing table data, you can exclude selected rows from the display, find specific data, display character data in hexadecimal, and easily navigate the data.

Contents

This section explains how to browse data in a Compare File, manipulate the display, and perform the following tasks:

- Use the components of the Browse dialog.
- Browse table data and change the display using grid facilities.

Open a Compare File to Browse

You can open a Compare File as follows:

About this task

From the Main Menu:

1. In the **Utilities** menu, select **Browse** to open the Browse dialog.
2. In the **File** menu:
 - Select **Open** to display the Open dialog to locate and open a file
OR
 - Select **Last Created Compare File** to open the most recently created Compare File.

From the Compare Request Editor or list of files:

- Right-click the file name and select **Browse** from the shortcut menu.

From Windows Explorer:

- In Windows Explorer, double-click a file name or drag the file name to the **Optim** icon on the workstation desktop to open the selected file.

Results

The Browse dialog displays information about the selected file. The name of the file appears in the title bar. Compare Files are saved with the default extension **.cmp**. However, files can be saved or renamed with other extensions, or without

extensions. Each time you open the Browse dialog, the **Tables** tab is shown first.

Tables Tab

Use the **Tables** tab to view information about the tables in the selected Compare File. This information can be viewed, but not edited.

Source	Table Name	Total Rows	Unmatched Rows	Equal Rows	Different Rows	Rows with Duplicate Match Keys
1	DBMS.ANTHONYC.ORDERS	1	0	1	0	0
2	DBMS.ANTHONYC.ORDERS	1	0			0
1	DBMS.ANTHONYC.DETAILS	3	0	3	0	0
2	DBMS.ANTHONYC.DETAILS	3	0			0
1	DBMS.ANTHONYC.CUSTOMERS	639	0	639	0	0
2	DBMS.ANTHONYC.CUSTOMERS	704	65			0
1	DBMS.ANTHONYC.ITEMS	3	0	3	0	0
2	DBMS.ANTHONYC.ITEMS	102	99			0

Grid Details

The **Tables** tab contains the following grid details:

Source

Indicates the Source File for the table. Note that tables are listed in pairs, alternating between Source 1 and Source 2.

Table Name

The names of the compared tables.

Total Rows

The number of rows compared from each table.

Unmatched Rows

The number of unmatched rows in the compared table. A row is Unmatched when the match key value does not correspond to a match key value in the compared table in the other Source File.

Equal Rows

The number of equal rows in the compared table. A row is Equal when the match key value and all other column values in Source 1 and Source 2 match exactly.

Different Rows

The number of different rows in the compared table. A row is different when the match key values in Source 1 and Source 2 match exactly, but values in other columns differ.

Rows with Duplicate Match Keys

The number of rows in the compared table that have duplicate match keys. A row with a duplicate match key contains a non-unique value in the Match Key column(s) and cannot be compared.

You can use the **Find** option, available on the grid heading shortcut menu, to assist in locating specific information in a large display. (Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for detailed information about the **Find** option.)

Information Tab

Use the **Information** tab to review information about the selected Compare File.

The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "c:\rtd\data\Sample1.CMP - Browse Compare File". It has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Actions", "Options", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations. The "Information" tab is selected, showing a form with the following fields:

Created By: briacorr01	Date Created: Wednesday, December 28, 2005 3:21:10 PM
Created on Machine: WDP0360007	Server Name: (Local)
Number of Sets: 4	
Source 1 File Name: c:\rtd\data\PST0001.XF	
Source 2 File Name: c:\rtd\data\CStestdata.xf	

The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready".

The **Information** tab contains the following details:

Created By

User ID of the person that ran the process that created the file.

Date Created

Date and time the file was created.

Created on Machine

Identifier for the machine from which the file was created.

Server Name

Name of the Optim Server from which the file is accessed or **(Local)** if the file is accessed from the workstation.

Number of Sets

The number of pairs of tables compared.

Source 1 File Name

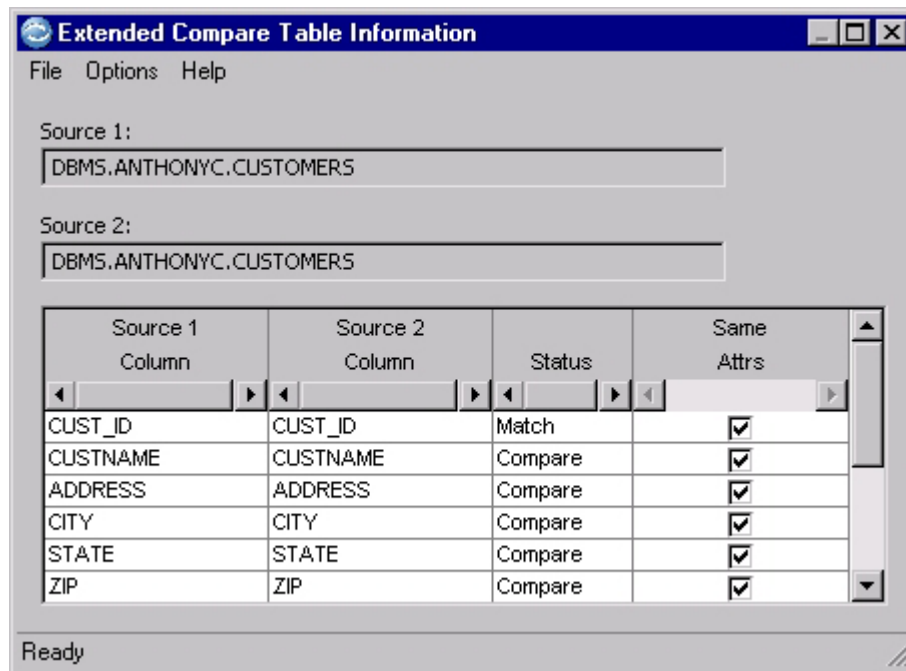
The fully qualified name of the Source 1 File.

Source 2 File Name

The fully qualified name of the Source 2 File.

Extended Compare Table Information

Right-click and select **Display Extended Information** from the shortcut menu to display the Extended Compare Table Information dialog.



Source 1

The name of the Source 1 table.

Source 2

The name of the Source 2 table.

Grid Details

The Extended Compare Table Information dialog contains the following grid details:

Source 1 Column

The names of the columns in the Source 1 table.

Source 2 Column

The names of the columns in the Source 2 table.

Status The status of the comparison between Source 1 and Source 2 columns:

Match Source columns are in the match key.

Compare

Source columns are compared when the values in the paired Match Key columns are the same.

Not Used

Source column is found in only one table or was excluded from the Compare Process.

Same Attributes

When the check box is selected, the attributes for Source 1 and Source 2 are the same. When the check box is cleared, the column attributes for Source 1 and Source 2 tables do not match.

Display Compare File Table Data

You can display the rows for a pair of tables listed on the **Tables** tab:

- Select a pair of tables in the grid, then right-click the pair of tables to display the shortcut menu. Select **Display Rows**, then select an option from the cascading menu to display particular types of compared rows: **All**, **Different**, **Duplicate**, **Equal** or **Only**.
- Double-click a pair of table names in the grid, or select **Display Rows** from the **File** menu. All rows are displayed by default, unless a selection was made on the **Browse** tab in Personal Options to limit the display to a particular type of row (you can select **Show Excluded Rows** from the **Tools** menu to display all rows).

A Browse Compare File Table Data dialog displays data from the selected pair of tables.

Note:

- If you select more than one pair of tables, several Browse Compare File Table Data dialogs open. Move one dialog to see other dialogs beneath.
- Binary data is not displayed. Cells containing binary data are shaded. To view binary data, use the hexadecimal display. For more information about viewing binary data, see “Column Data Display” on page 85.

Use the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog to review the compared data from the selected pair of tables. By default, differences in the compared data are shown in bold, italicized type.

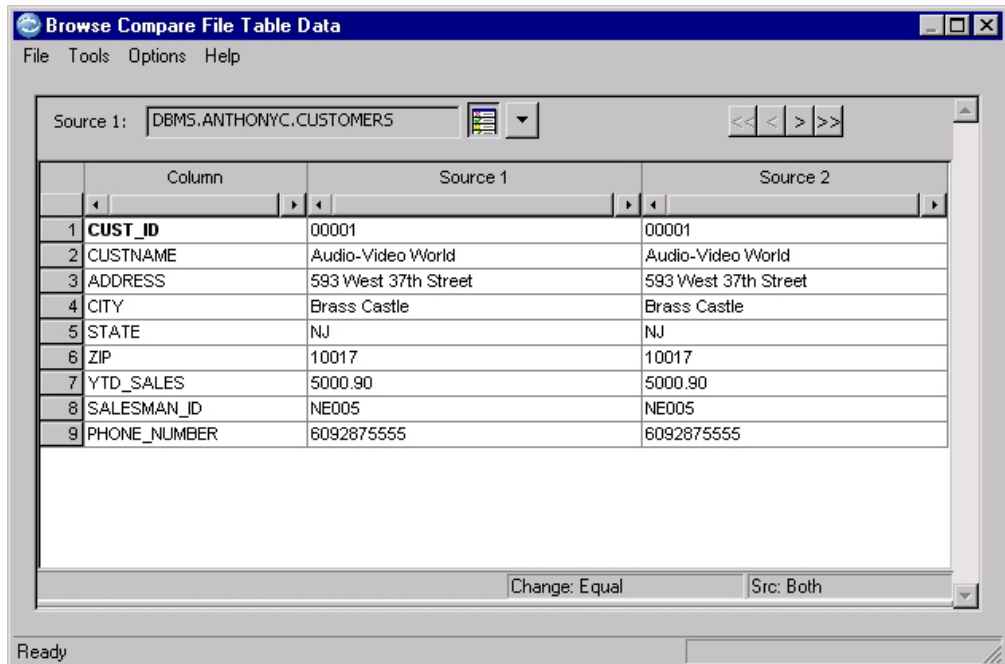
Note: You can select Personal Options to emphasize differences in Source 1 and Source 2 data.

Table Name

Name of the Source 1 table displays to the left of the toolbar. You can alternatively display Source 2 table information by selecting **Display Source 2** from the toolbar **Options** menu.

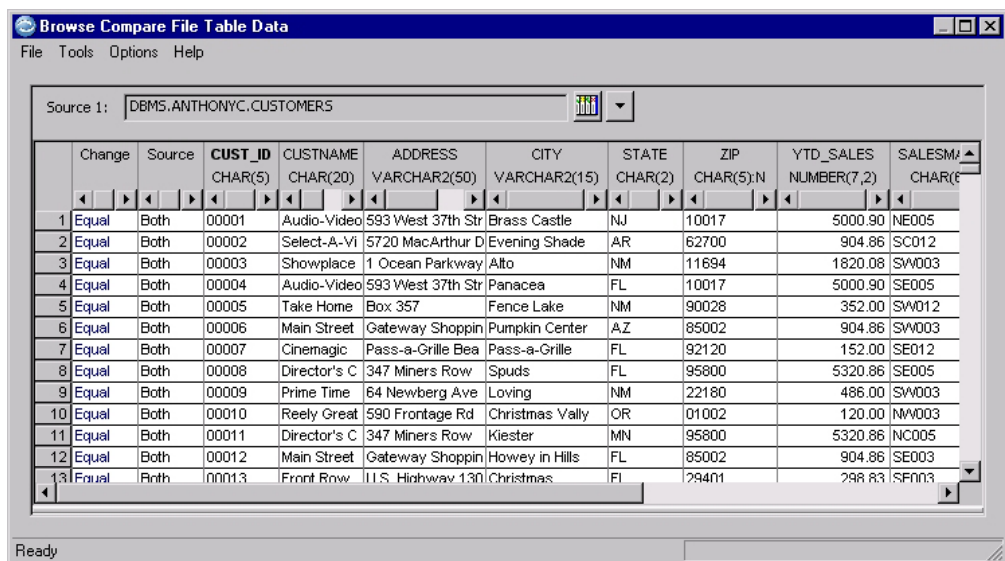
Side label Format

In side label format, the column names are displayed down the left side of the browse window and data from Source 1 and Source 2 are displayed to the right of the headings. Names of the Primary Key column(s) are in bold type. Side label format focuses on a single row and can display more columns for the row than the columnar format. Side label format is useful for browsing data in very wide columns. Use the navigation buttons on the browse window toolbar when in side label format to scroll the display to another row.



Columnar Format

In columnar format, column names are displayed across the top of the browse window and the data is displayed in columns beneath the headings. The grid headings of Primary Key column(s) are in bold type.



The grid contains the data from the compared tables, including the columns from the named table, preceded by a **Change** column and a **Source** column.

The **Change** column displays the status of the difference between the Source 1 and Source 2 rows in the comparison, as follows:

Equal Corresponding rows in Source 1 and Source 2 match exactly.

- Diff** Row in one source differs from the corresponding row in the other source.
- Only** Row exists in one source, but not in the other.
- Dupl** Rows have duplicate match keys.

The **Source** column indicates whether the row resides in Source 1, Source 2, or both.

Toolbar

The toolbar allows you to select display options and menu choices for the browse window, as follows:

Format



or



Switch the data display between columnar and side label format. The default format is set in **Personal Options**. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual*.

Options



Display the browse window **Options** menu.

Display Attributes

Switch between displaying and hiding column attribute information in the column headings when data is displayed in columnar format.

Display Source 2

Select to display Source 2 column names and data attributes. Clear to display Source 1 column names and data attributes.

Note: The table name and label of the table at the top of the dialog change to reflect your selection.

Show Unmatched Columns

Display or hide unmatched columns (columns excluded from Compare processing, using a Column Map). Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for complete information about excluding columns from a comparison.

This option is available in a columnar display only, and is disabled for tables that do not have unmatched columns.

Note: Names of unmatched columns are shown in the column header with a number prefix to indicate the Source for the column.

Show Excluded Rows

Display all previously excluded rows (rows are excluded using the **Exclude** command on the shortcut menu). To display excluded rows individually, right-click a row and select **Show Next** from the shortcut menu.

Access Definition

If the file contains Large Objects (LOBs), select **Access Definition** to establish an association between a LOB and an application used to view the LOB. Refer to "LOB Columns" on page 87.

Navigation



In side label format, scroll to display the first row, previous row, next row, or last row, respectively.

Grid Heading Shortcut Menu

The display can be navigated and customized using options available on the grid heading shortcut menu. Right-click a grid column heading to display a shortcut menu. Select from the following commands:

Find Open the Find dialog where you can specify search criteria to locate a particular value in a grid column.

Exclude Open the Exclude dialog where you can specify a value or string used to exclude rows that contain matching values from the display.

Include Open the Include dialog where you can specify a value or string used to include only rows that contain matching values.

Hide Hide a grid column. To redisplay the grid column, select **Unhide All** or **Reset Grid Attributes** from the shortcut menu.

Unhide All Display hidden grid columns.

Note: Unmatched columns are not shown unless **Show Unmatched Columns** is selected from the **Options** menu.

Lock Move a grid column to the left and lock in place. When you lock more than one column, the locked columns are positioned to the left in the order locked. The **Lock** menu selection changes to **Unlock** for locked columns. To unlock a column, select **Unlock**.

Note: To unlock all locked grid columns, select **Reset Grid Attributes** from the shortcut menu.

Reset Grid Attributes

Return the grid components to the original settings, display hidden grid columns, and unlock locked grid columns. Sorted data remains unchanged.

Print Open the Print dialog to print the rows in the grid.

Save Open the Save dialog to save all or selected rows.

Grid Patterns

Display the Grid Patterns dialog. Refer to this dialog for a brief description of any cross-hatching patterns used in the dialog from which you right-clicked.

Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for complete information about the Find, Exclude, Include, Hide, and Lock options.

Grid Column Shortcut Menu

Right-click a grid column to display a shortcut menu. Select from the following commands:

Display

Open the Column Data Display dialog for viewing character or hexadecimal value of a cell in a column defined as a character, BLOB, or CLOB data type. Select the format of the data, Character or Hex. For more information, see “Column Data Display.”

Character

Displays, in character format, the data in the selected grid cell.

Hex Displays, in hexadecimal format, the data in the selected grid cell.

Side label/Columnar

Switches the display between side label and columnar format.

Exclude

Excludes the selected row from the display.

Show Next

Restores the next excluded row to the display, as applicable.

Show All

Restores all excluded rows to the display.

Access Definition

If the file contains Large Objects (LOBs), select **Access Definition** to associate the LOB data with an application used to view the LOB data. Refer to “LOB Columns” on page 87.

Run Associated Application

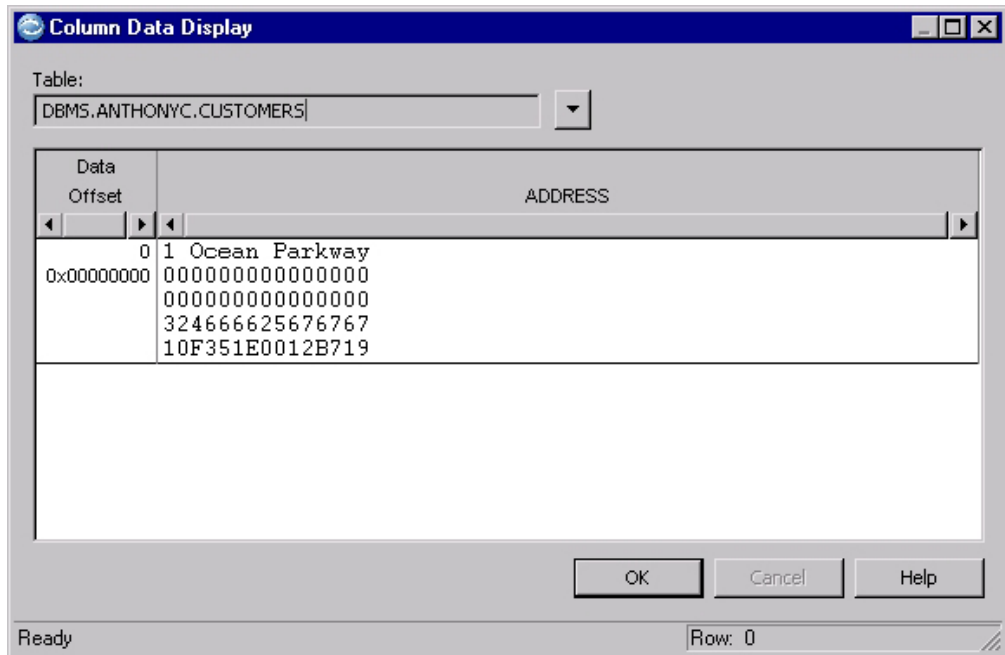
If the file contains Large Objects (LOBs), select **Run Associated Application** to start the application associated with the LOB data.

Export LOB

If the file contains Large Objects (LOBs), select **Export LOB** to export LOB data to a file. Refer to “LOB Columns” on page 87.

Column Data Display

Use the Column Data Display dialog to display a character or hexadecimal representation of data.



Data Offset

Displays the location of data, in bytes, from the beginning of the column or file. For a hexadecimal display of data in UTF-8 or multi-byte format, the number of bytes per line is displayed in parentheses, and if the number of characters displayed is greater or less than the number of characters displayed per row (as determined by the **Characters per Row** option), the offset and bytes per line are displayed in italic type.

Display Character

For character data, right-click a cell and select **Display, Character** from the shortcut menu to display the character representation of the column data. For a CLOB, click the  icon.

Display Hexadecimal

Right-click a cell and select **Display, Hex** from the shortcut menu to display the character and hexadecimal representations of the column data. For a LOB, click the  icon.

The digits that make up the hexadecimal representation of each character are displayed on the lines below that character. For binary columns, the hexadecimal representation is displayed on two lines (the character line contains no data and is shaded). For CLOB columns, the hexadecimal representation includes all bytes, including carriage returns, line feeds, and the byte order mark (BOM).

For the hexadecimal display of character columns, the following applies:

- UTF-16 and Extract File or Archive File data will display the hexadecimal representation on four lines.
- UTF-8 or multi-byte data will display the character over the first byte, and a period will be displayed over any additional bytes. For example, the UTF-8

French character À is displayed as two bytes:

À.
C8
30

Note:

- For data in multi-byte format (for example, Oracle JA16SJIS), the character and hexadecimal representations are each displayed in different fonts and may not be aligned.
- For release 5.3 or earlier Extract Files and Archive Files, the hexadecimal representation is displayed on two lines only.

Options Button



Click the options button to display the following:

Characters per Row

Select the number of characters to display per row: 64, 128, 256, or 512.

File Type

For CLOB data only. If the correct encoding scheme for the CLOB file is not displayed, select the encoding scheme, UTF-8 or UTF-16. For UTF-8, the hexadecimal representation is displayed on two lines. For UTF-16, the hexadecimal representation is displayed on four lines.

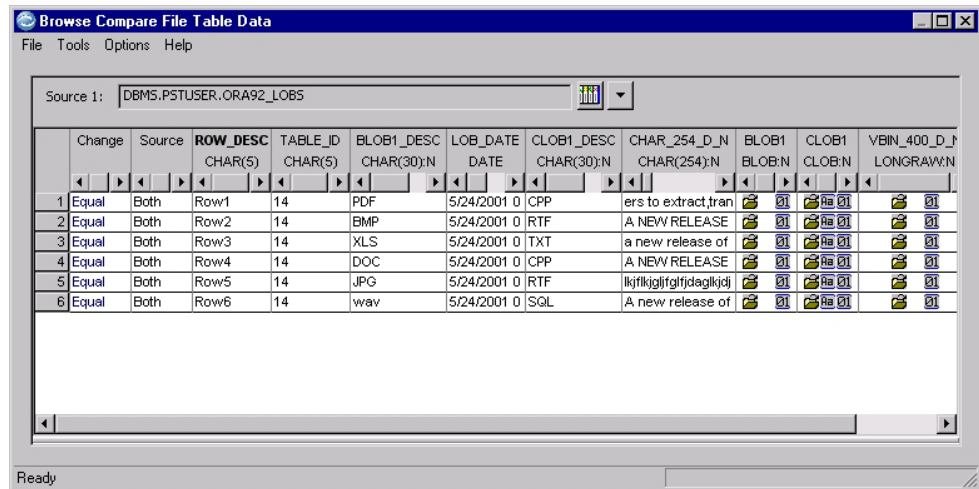
If a file does not include a byte order mark, the default encoding scheme is based on the data type, CLOB (UTF-8) or NCLOB (UTF-16).

LOB Columns

When you browse a Compare File that contains LOB data, the background in the grid column may contain a bitmap pattern of dots to indicate that a difference exists between the Source 1 LOB column and the Source 2 LOB column.

Three icons are displayed in grid columns to represent LOB data. The icons provide the following options:

- Click the  icon to start the application associated with a LOB. If an association has not been created, you are prompted to create one.
- Click the  icon to browse a CLOB in character mode.
- Click the  icon to browse the LOB in hex mode.



LOB Column Associations

To associate a LOB column with the application (e.g. Microsoft Word, Microsoft NotePad, Microsoft Paint, etc.) required to browse the LOB data, right-click the Source 1 or Source 2 grid column for the LOB and select **Access Definition** from the shortcut menu.

Choose **Select** or **Columns** from the submenu.

Note: If the rows are equal, the Access Definition you select is for Source 1, by default.

Select

Click **Select** from the submenu to select a named Access Definition. Associations in the Access Definition you select are matched to corresponding columns in the browsed file, as follows.

The fully qualified (*dbalias.creatorid.tablename*) table names in the selected Access Definition are matched with table names in the browsed file. If no match is found, a two-part (*creatorid.tablename*) table name match is attempted, and finally, a table name only match. If no match is found, a message prompts you to select a different Access Definition.

If you attempt to browse a LOB column for which an association is not found in the selected Access Definition, a message prompts you to open the Columns dialog to create an association.

Note: If you modify the Access Definition (for example, by creating a new LOB column association), you are prompted to save the Access Definition when you finish browsing, or if you select a different Access Definition.

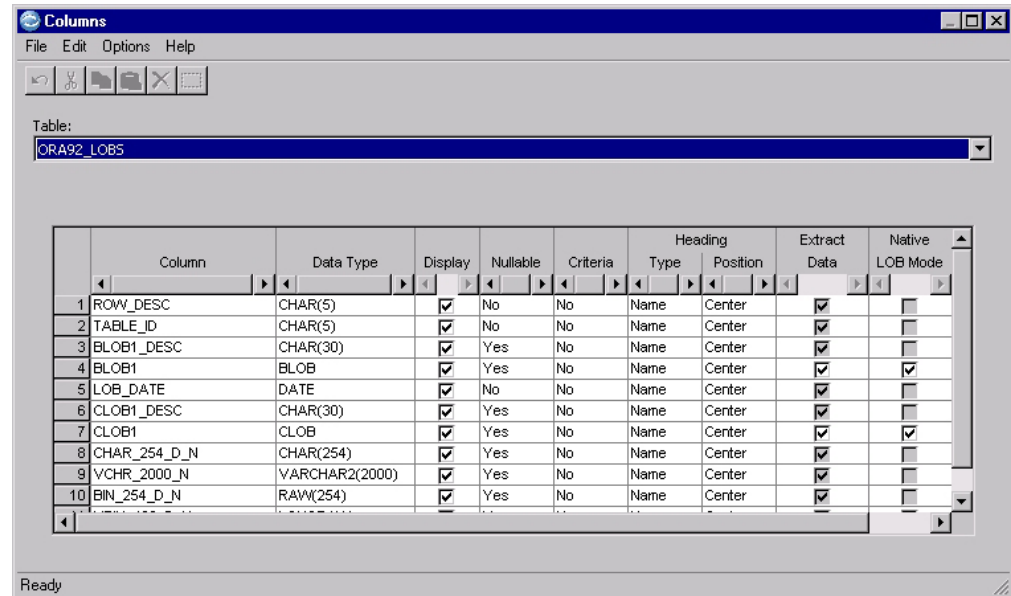
If you attempt to browse a LOB column that is not in a table referenced in the selected Access Definition, a message prompts you to select a different Access Definition.

You can select a different Access Definition as often as required. To return to the original Access Definition (embedded in the Archive or Extract File), close and reopen the Browse Table Data dialog.

Note: When selecting or saving an Access Definition for a Compare File, the dialog will display “Source 1” or “Source 2” as part of the title, for reference.

Columns

Click **Columns** from the submenu to display the Columns dialog.



Use the grid column labeled **Association** to associate a LOB column with an application suitable for viewing the LOB data.

You can create an association in one of two ways:

- Type a file name extension in the **Association** column that corresponds to the type of LOB (for example, type the extension *.doc* to associate a Word document with Microsoft Word).

OR

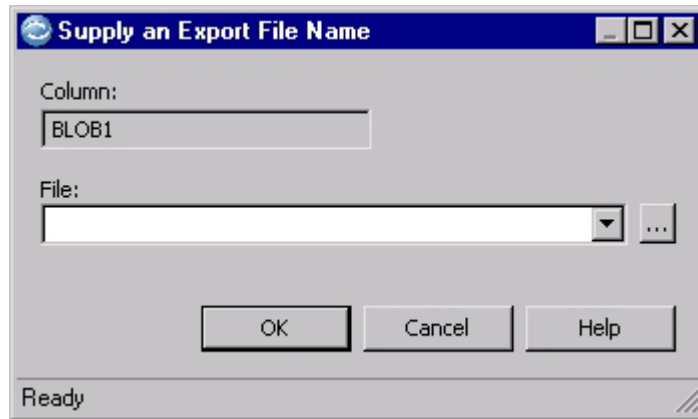
- If the table contains a reference column used to identify the LOB data, you can enter the name of the reference column in the **Association** grid column. The first three characters in the reference column are used as the file name extension for the LOB in the same row. The reference column must be a character-type column. Click the **Association** grid column to display a drop-down list of character-type columns in the table, and select the reference column name.

Note: The check box in the **Native LOB Mode** grid column must be selected in order to display the LOB using the associated application.

When you attempt to browse a LOB associated with an application that is inaccessible from the workstation, Windows 2000 displays the Open with... dialog to enable you to select an accessible application. (Older versions of Windows may display an error message. To manually assign an accessible application to use, select **Options** from the Windows **View** menu, and then **File Types**.)

Export LOB Data

Right-click on a LOB in the grid on the Browse Compare File Table Data dialog and select **Export LOB** to export LOB data to a file. Enter a name for the Export File.



Printing Options

These dialogs offer choices in printing data from a file you are browsing.

Browse Compare File Dialog

From this dialog, you can print information about the file you are browsing, the list of tables in the file, and the number of rows for each table.

- Select **Print** from the **File** menu to display the Windows Print dialog.
- Use the Windows Print dialog to print information about the file and the list of table names (for details, refer to Windows **Help**).

Note: You can also select **Print** from the grid heading shortcut menu to print the list of tables in the file, and the number of rows for each table only.

Browse Compare File Table Data Dialog

From this dialog, you can print a list of rows displayed in the browse window.

- Right-click in the grid heading and select **Print** from the shortcut menu to display the Windows Print dialog.
- Use the Windows Printdialog to print the list of rows in the browse window (for details, refer to Windows **Help**). The data is printed in a columnar format, in the order displayed. Each row starts on a new line.

Save Information from a Compare File

Compare Files are stored in a proprietary format; they are not readable when opened directly with a text editor. However, you can open a Compare File with the Browse Utility, and then save it as an output file. Choose to save the file in a text (.txt) format or a comma-separated (.csv) format. You can save the information from one table, or from several tables. The file, once generated, can be opened in a text editor or a spreadsheet application (for comma-separated format files).

About this task

Note: LOB columns are not included in an output file, in either format.

To save Compare File information as an output file:

Procedure

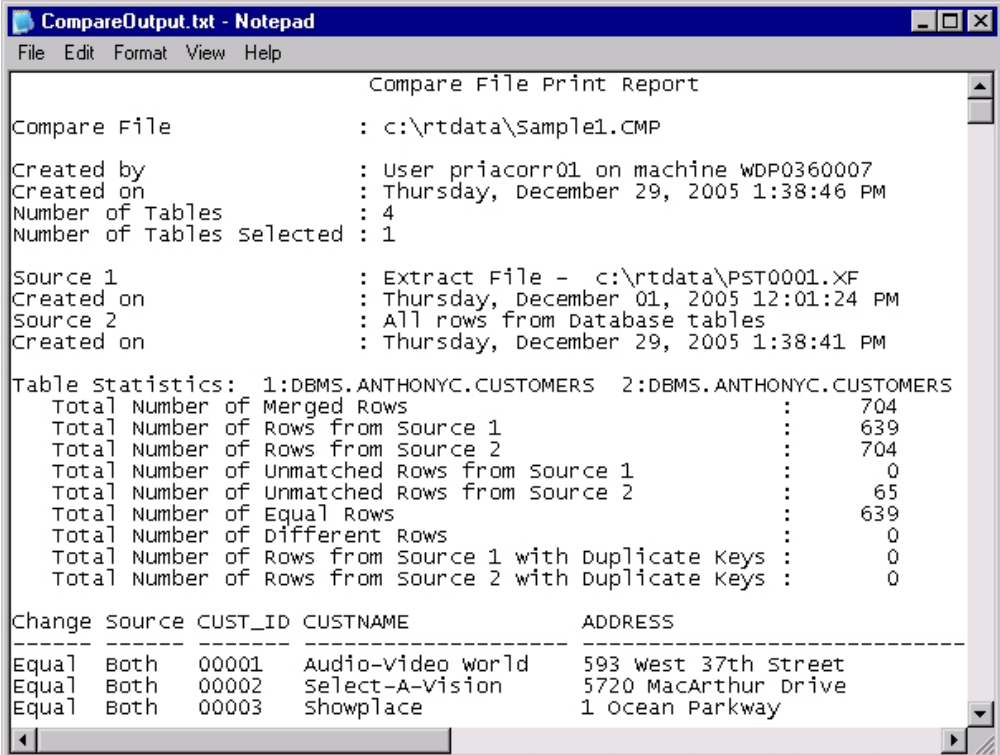
1. Select the pairs of tables you wish to save from the display in the Browse Compare File dialog.
2. Select **Save as Output File** from the **File** menu to open the Windows Save As dialog.
3. Assign a file name, choose a format, and save the file (for details on the Windows Save As, refer to Windows **Help**).

Output File Formats

The following section shows examples of Compare File output stored in text format and in comma-separated format.

Text Format

This is an example of a portion of a text document version of a Compare File. If you select more than one pair of tables to include in the text document, information for each pair of tables is separated by a header.



```
Compare File Print Report

Compare File           : c:\rtdata\Sample1.CMP
Created by            : User priacorr01 on machine WDP0360007
Created on            : Thursday, December 29, 2005 1:38:46 PM
Number of Tables      : 4
Number of Tables Selected : 1

Source 1              : Extract File - c:\rtdata\PST0001.XF
Created on            : Thursday, December 01, 2005 12:01:24 PM
Source 2              : All rows from Database tables
Created on            : Thursday, December 29, 2005 1:38:41 PM

Table Statistics: 1:DBMS.ANTHONYC.CUSTOMERS  2:DBMS.ANTHONYC.CUSTOMERS
Total Number of Merged Rows                  : 704
Total Number of Rows from Source 1           : 639
Total Number of Rows from Source 2           : 704
Total Number of Unmatched Rows from Source 1 : 0
Total Number of Unmatched Rows from Source 2 : 65
Total Number of Equal Rows                   : 639
Total Number of Different Rows                : 0
Total Number of Rows from Source 1 with Duplicate Keys : 0
Total Number of Rows from Source 2 with Duplicate Keys : 0

Change Source CUST_ID CUSTNAME ADDRESS
-----
Equal Both 00001 Audio-Video world 593 west 37th Street
Equal Both 00002 Select-A-vision 5720 MacArthur Drive
Equal Both 00003 Showplace 1 Ocean Parkway
```

Comma-Separated Variable Format

This is an example of a portion of a comma-separated variable version of a Compare File, opened using Microsoft Excel.

Microsoft Excel - CompareOutput.csv

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help Adobe PDF Type a question for help

A1 Equal

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Equal	Both	1	Audio-Vide	593 West	Brass Cas	NJ	10017	5000.9	NE005	6.09E+
2	Equal	Both	2	Select-A-V	5720 Mac	Evening St	AR	62700	904.86	SC012	5.02E+
3	Equal	Both	3	Showplace	1 Ocean P	Alto	NM	11694	1820.08	SW003	5.06E+
4	Equal	Both	4	Audio-Vide	593 West	Panacea	FL	10017	5000.9	SE005	4.07E+
5	Equal	Both	5	Take Homi	Box 357	Fence Lak	NM	90028	352	SW012	5.06E+
6	Equal	Both	6	Main Stree	Gateway S	Pumpkin	CAZ	85002	904.86	SW003	6.03E+
7	Equal	Both	7	Cinemagic	Pass-a-Gri	Pass-a-Gri	FL	92120	152	SE012	8.13E+
8	Equal	Both	8	Director's	(347 Miners	Spuds	FL	95800	5320.86	SE005	9.04E+
9	Equal	Both	9	Prime Timi	64 Newber	Loving	NM	22180	486	SW003	5.05E+
10	Equal	Both	10	Reely Gre	590 Fronta	Christmas	OR	1002	120	NW003	5.03E+
11	Equal	Both	11	Director's	(347 Miners	Kiester	MN	95800	5320.86	NC005	6.12E+
12	Equal	Both	12	Main Stree	Gateway S	Howey in	FL	85002	904.86	SE003	9.05E+
13	Equal	Both	13	Front Row	U.S. Highv	Christmas	FL	29401	298.83	SE003	8.13E+
14	Equal	Both	14	Reely Gre	590 Fronta	Economy	AR	1002	120	SC003	5.01E+
15	Equal	Both	15	Director's	(347 Miners	Happy Car	CA	95800	5320.86	WE005	9.16E+
16	Equal	Both	16	Movies-R-L	1772 Bridg	Bonanza	AR	2532	18735.7	SC005	5.02E+
17	Equal	Both	17	Movie Man	572 Front	Devils Gar	FL	1501	568.3	SE003	4.08E+
18	Equal	Both	18	Movie Man	572 Front	Devils Gar	FL	1501	568.3	SE003	4.08E+

CompareOutput.csv

Ready NUM

Chapter 6. Report

Use the Report Process to summarize data in a Compare File, according to your specifications. The Report Process runs on the client machine only (not on an Optim Server).

Specifications for a Report Process are stored as a Report Request. The Report Request contains the set of parameters needed to select data from the Compare File and send the output to a file, a printer, or both.

Note: Additionally, you can use the Report Request to create a report on the contents of an Archive File or list Archive Directory entries that meet criteria you supply. For more information, refer to the *Archive User Manual* .

Run or Schedule

You can process a Report Request immediately (by selecting **Run** from the **File** menu) or you can schedule the request for processing at a later time (by selecting **Schedule** from the **File** menu).

You must save the request before it is scheduled, but it is not necessary to save the request before it is run.

Naming Conventions

The fully qualified name of a Report Request consists of: *identifier.name*.

identifier

Identifier that serves as the prefix for the Report Request name (1 to 8 characters).

name Name assigned to the Report Request (1 to 12 characters).

When you create Report Requests, it is helpful to use a logical set of naming conventions to identify the use for each and to organize definitions for easy access.

Contents

This section explains how to create, maintain, and process a Report Request, including how to:

- Specify the Source File and tables to analyze for the report.
- Select output options for the report.
- Select layout, row display, format, and notification options.
- Run, save, and schedule a Report Request.

Open the Report Request Editor

Use the Report Request Editor to create and maintain requests for reports on data in Compare Files. These requests are stored in the Optim Directory. There are different ways to open the editor depending on whether you want to create a new Report Request or select a Report Request to edit.

Create a Report Request

These are the minimum steps required to create a Report Request. After you create a request, you can run the process immediately, or save the request and schedule it.

About this task

To Create a Report Request

Procedure

1. Select **New** from the **File** menu in the main window.
2. Select **Report** from the **Actions** submenu to open the Report Request Editor.
3. Specify a Source File and the tables on which to report.
4. Specify an output option and a file name, or printer selection for the report.
5. Specify layout and row display options for the report.

Results

Because the options to create a Report Request and to modify a Report Request are similar, refer to "Using the Editor" on page 96 for complete details.

Alternate Methods to Creating a Report Request

An alternate method for opening the Report Request Editor is to select **Report** from the **Actions** menu in the main window. By default, the last Report Request you edited is shown. Your next step depends on your purpose:

- To create a new Report Request, select **New** from the **File** menu in the Report Request Editor.
- To create a new Report Request modeled on an existing one, open the desired Report Request and select **Save As** from the **File** menu in the Report Request Editor.
- To create and store a copy of the current Report Request and continue editing, select **Save Copy As** from the **File** menu in the Report Request Editor.

Select a Report Request to Edit

To Select a Report Request to Edit:

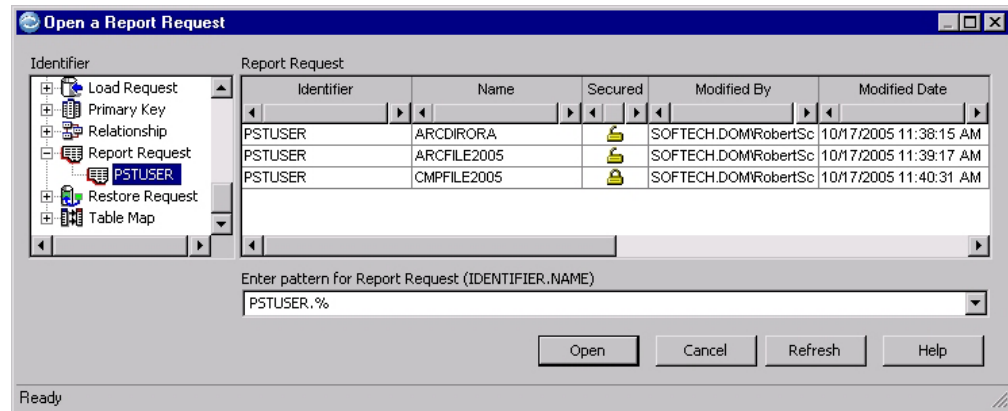
About this task

Procedure

1. Select **Open** from the **File** menu in the main window to open the Open a Report Request dialog.
2. Double-click to select **Report Request** and expand the object list.
3. Double-click the **Report Request** Identifier to display a list of Report Requests.
4. Double-click the desired Report Request to open the Report Request Editor.

Open a Report Request Dialog

The Open a Report Request dialog is divided into two areas. The object identifiers are on the left and associated objects appear on the right. The list of objects varies depending on the identifier you select.



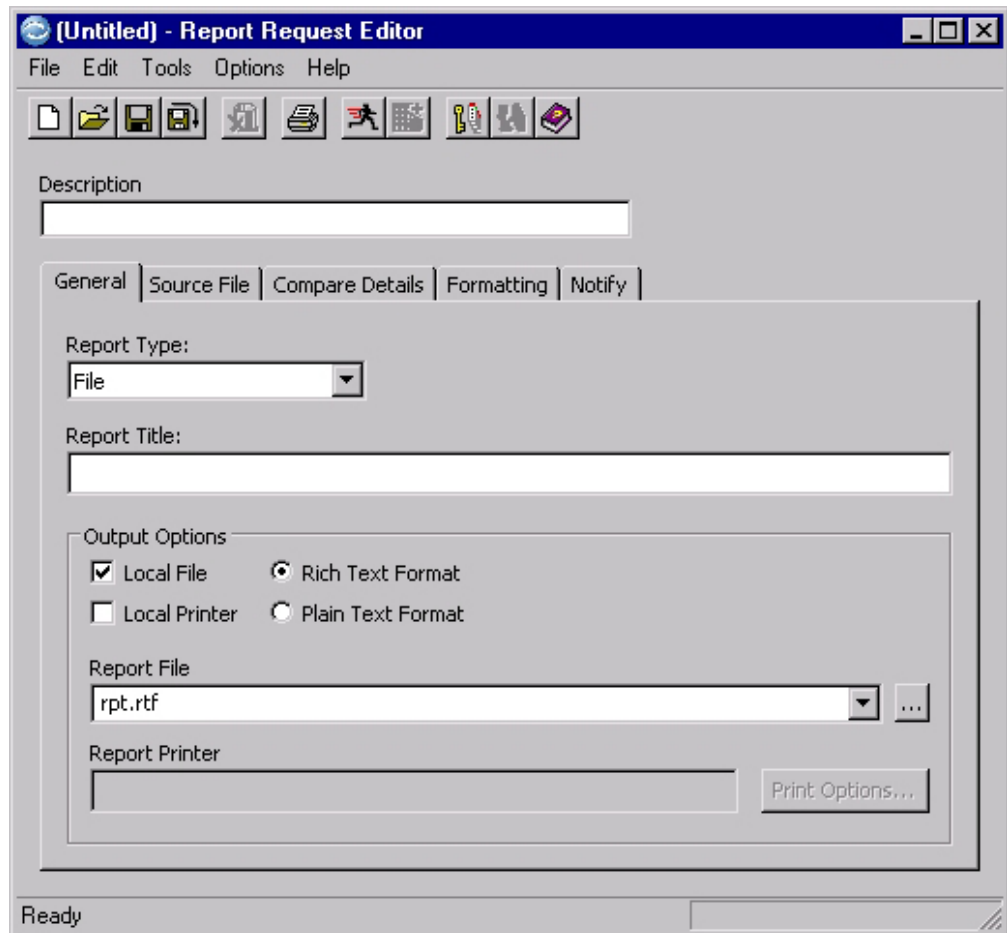
Pattern

You can specify a pattern in the **Enter pattern for Report Request** box to limit the list of requests in the Open a Report Request dialog. A Report Request name consists of two parts: *identifier.name*. The pattern must also have two parts. You can use the % (percent) wild card to represent one or more characters or use the _ (underscore) wild card to represent a single character in an object definition name. (The underscore must be selected as the SQL LIKE character on the **General** tab of **Personal Options**.)

Note: After you specify a pattern in the **Enter pattern for Report Request** box, click **Refresh** to redisplay the list based on your criteria.

Using the Editor

In the Report Request Editor you can create, modify, or delete Report Requests stored in the Optim Directory.



Description

Enter text to describe the purpose of the Report Request (up to 40 characters).

Tools Menu Commands

In addition to the standard commands on the **File**, **Edit**, and **Tools** menus, you can select the following commands from the **Tools** menu:

Convert to Local

Allows you to convert a named Report Request to a local Report Request. A local Report Request is saved with the Compare Request.

Edit Joins

Opens the Edit Joins dialog, which allows you to select joined tables in the report.

Note: This dialog is disabled when the Source File is a Compare File.

Tabs

The Report Request Editor contains tabs that enable you to specify parameters and select options to define a Report Request. Each tab in the editor serves a unique purpose:

General

Parameters required by the Report Process, including the Report type (i.e., Archive Directory or File), the Report title, output options, Report File name, and printer specifications, as applicable. Each time you open the editor, the **General** tab is shown first.

For information about Archive Directory reports, refer to the *Archive User Manual* .

Source File

Parameters required to report on data contained in a Source File (e.g., Compare File), including the Source File Server, Source File name, and tables included in the report.

Note: This tab is displayed when **Report Type** on the **General** tab is set to **File**.

Compare Details

Specify layout options, row display options, and whether to display Source 1 or Source 2 table header information for the report.

Note: This tab is displayed when **Report Type** on the **General** tab is set to **File** and the Source File is a Compare File.

Formatting

Specify limits, spacing options and table heading options for the specific Report Request. The default settings for formatting options are set in Product Options.

Notify Specify options for automatic email notification of the success or failure of the process.

General Tab

Use the **General** tab to specify the type of Report and the title of the Report. You can also select output options for the report, including the text format, and whether to save report information to a named Report File or to print the report.

Report Type

Specify whether you want to report on the data contained in a Source File or the files in the Archive Directory.

File Report on data contained in a Source File (Archive or Compare File). For more information about using an Archive File in a Report Request, see the *Archive User Manual* .

Archive Directory

Create and maintain requests to report on the location, creation date, and retention policy for the Archive Directory entries that match the specified criteria. For more information, see the *Archive User Manual* .

Security

Report on Functional or Object Security permissions. For more information, see the *Installation and Configuration Guide* .

Report Title

Enter a title for the report. The title appears on every page of the report.

Output Options

:

Local File

Select this check box and enter a Report File name to save the output of the Report Process as a text file.

Local Printer

Select this check box to submit the output of the Report Process to the specified printer.

Rich Text Format

Select this check box to use the Rich Text Format (RTF) standard for text and graphics. RTF can be used with different output devices, operating environments, and operating systems. For the Report Process output, the default font is Courier, and differences are displayed in bold and italicized text.

Note: You can modify RTF files (e.g., colors, fonts) using Microsoft Word.

Plain Text Format

Select this check box to use Plain Text Format for data in ASCII format. Plain text is more portable than RTF because it is supported by nearly every application on every machine. It is quite limited, however, because it cannot contain any formatting.

Note: If you select **Plain Text Format**, you must also select **Local File**. (**Local Printer** is ignored.)

Report File

Enter the name of the Report File. The Report File is available if **Local File** is selected. If the file exists, a dialog prompts to confirm that you want to overwrite the file. To disable the confirmation prompt, use Personal Options.

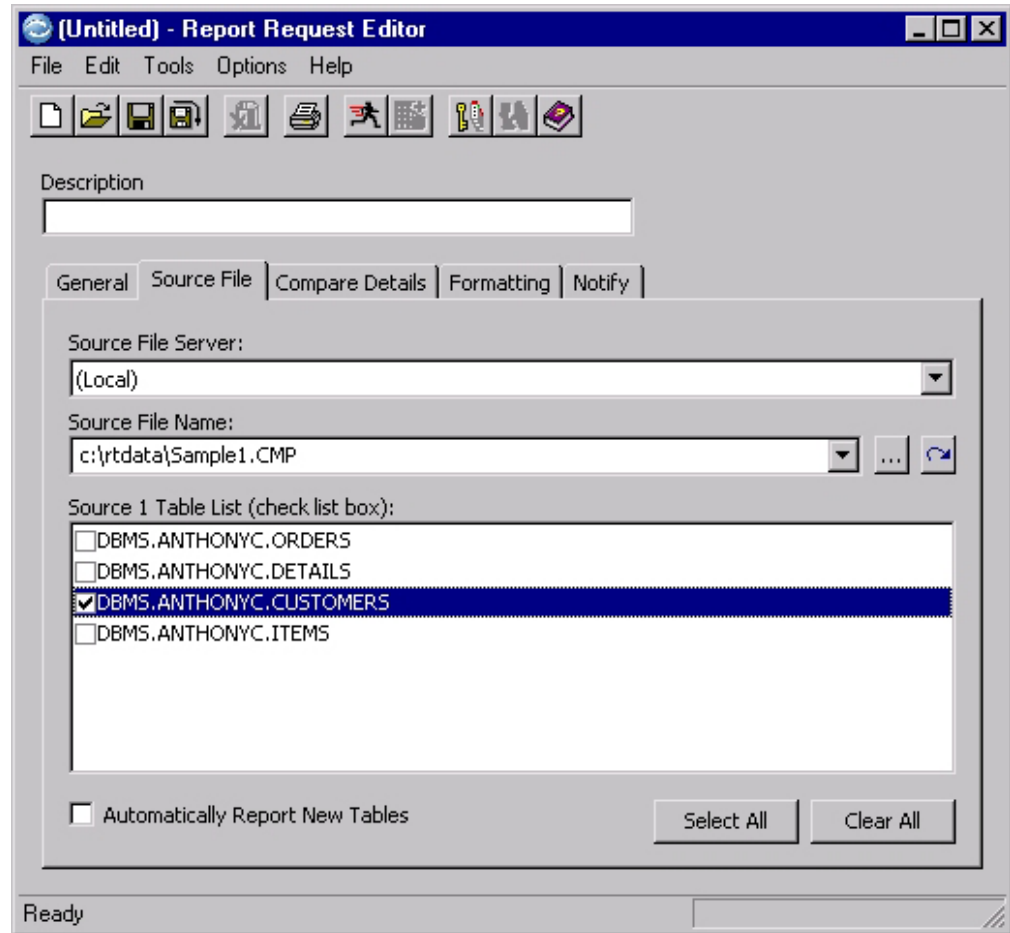
Note: You can browse the contents of an existing Report File by right-clicking the file name and selecting **View** from the shortcut menu.

Report Printer

The name of the default printer displays, if **Local Printer** is selected. To change the printer for the report, click the **Print Options** button to display the Windows Print Setup dialog.

Source File Tab

Use the **Source File** tab to enter the name of the Source File for the report and identify tables in the Source File from which to compile the report information. The **Source File** tab is only displayed if you selected **File** as the **Report Type** on the **General** tab.



Source File Server

If the optional Optim Server is available on your network, click the down arrow to select the server on which the file is located, or select **(Local)** to specify a file on the workstation.

Source File Name

Enter the name of the Source File containing the data to summarize. Enter the complete path and file name, click the Browse button to select the file from a directory, or click the retrieve button to select the last Source File you created. Compare Files have a .cf extension by default.

Note: You can browse the contents of a Source File by right-clicking the file name and selecting **Browse** from the shortcut menu. See the *Common Elements Manual* for details on the Browse Utility.

Source Table List

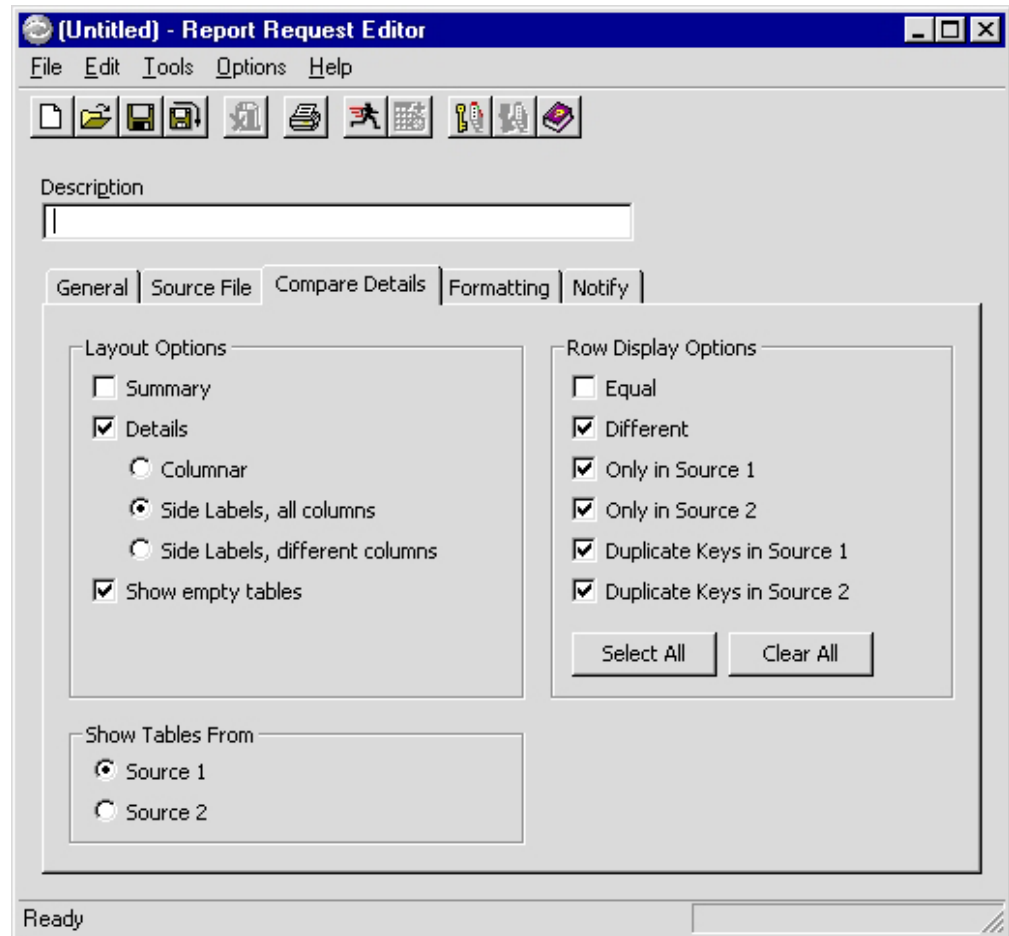
Select the check box next to the table name to include the table data in the Report Process. You can click **Select All** to select all of the table names listed, or click **Clear All** to clear all of the check boxes. At least one table name must be checked to proceed.

Automatically Report New Tables

Select this check box to report on all tables in the Source File, whether or not the tables are named or selected in the original Table List. This feature is useful when a named Report Request is used to report on a Source File that contains a different set of tables, or additional tables, than the original Source File.

Compare Details Tab

Use the **Compare Details** tab to specify layout options, row display options, and the Source Table from which to show table data, as follows.



Layout Options

Summary

Select this check box to summarize the results of the Compare Process. Information in the summary includes the name of the source file, date created, number of tables, source types, and table statistics.

Details

Select this check box to include all the information from all of the rows compared in the Compare Process. Select a format from the following:

Columnar

In columnar format, the column headings display horizontally across the top of the reported row, and the data displays in

columns beneath the headings. Note that the headings for Primary Key column(s) display in bold type.

Side Labels, all columns

In side label format, the column headings for each row are displayed down the left side of the report and the data is displayed to the right of the headings. This format focuses on a single row and can display more columns for the row than the columnar format. **Side Labels, all columns** displays data for all columns for each row.

Side Labels, different columns

Column headings for each row are displayed down the left side of the report and the data is displayed to the right of the headings, as above. **Side Labels, different columns** limits the column data displayed to Match Key column(s) and those columns where differences exist between Source 1 and Source 2 data.

Show Empty Tables

Select this check box to display headers for tables that, due to the criteria specified, do not contain rows to report.

Row Display Options

You can select any number of these check boxes, as follows:

Equal Select this check box to display rows that the Compare Process found to be equal.

Different

Select this check box to display rows that the Compare Process found to be unequal.

Only in Source 1

Select this check box to display rows that the Compare Process found only in Source 1.

Only in Source 2

Select this check box to display rows that the Compare Process found only in Source 2.

Duplicate Keys in Source 1

Select this check box to display rows in Source 1 that contain the same match key.

Duplicate Keys in Source 2

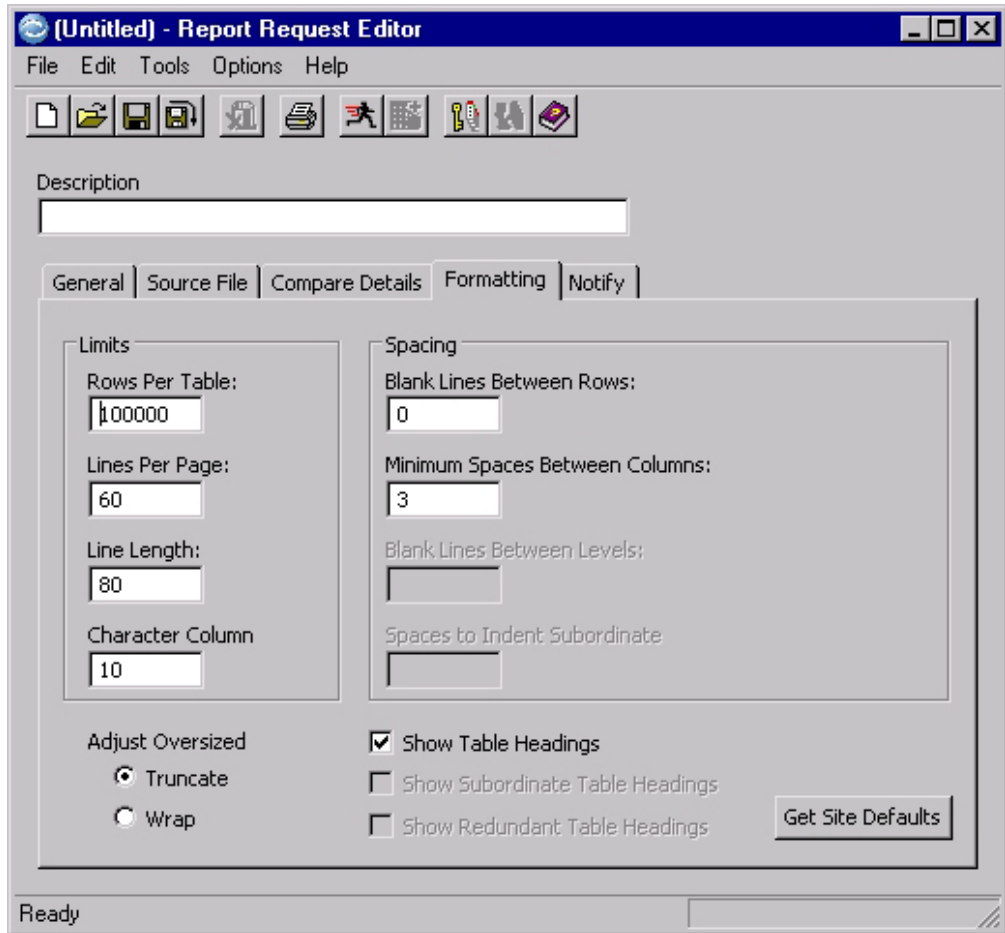
Select this check box to display rows in Source 2 that contain the same match key.

Show Tables From

Select from which Source the table headers and columns are displayed, Source 1 or Source 2.

Formatting

Use the **Formatting** tab to define the format and other parameters for the Report Process output.



Limits

The default values for Limits are set on the **Report** tab in Product Options. Refer to the *Installation and Configuration Guide* .

Rows per Table	Maximum number of rows (1 to 99999999) that can be reported on during a single Report Process.
Lines per Page	Maximum number of lines per page (1 to 999) for the report.
Line Length	Maximum number of characters per line (1 to 999) for the report.
Character Column Width	Maximum number of characters per column (1 to 999) for the report.

Spacing

The default values for Spacing are set on the **Report** tab in Product Options. Refer to the *Installation and Configuration Guide* .

Blank Lines Between Rows	Number of blank lines to insert between each row in the report.
Minimum Spaces Between Columns	Number of blank spaces to insert between each column in the report.

Adjust Oversized Lines

Truncate	End each row of the report after the maximum number of characters (including spaces) per line is reached.
Wrap	When the row length exceeds the maximum number of characters (including spaces) per line, wrap the row to the next line of the report.

Show Table Headings

Include column names with data reported from each table.

Get Site Defaults

Inserts Limits and Spacing defaults as set in Product Options. Refer to the *Installation and Configuration Guide* .

Notify Tab

Use the **Notify** tab to specify options and addresses for automatic email notification of the success or failure of the process. The process report generated when the process completes is automatically sent as an attachment.

Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Process a Report Request

A Report Request processes in several steps. There are a few differences depending on whether you schedule the process or run the Report immediately. The steps are described in the following paragraphs.

Schedule a Report Process

To schedule a Report Process to run once or repeatedly at a specified future time, save the Report Request, and select **Schedule** from the **File** menu.

- Processing is initiated at the scheduled time; you do not review the Report Process as it is performed.
- If warning conditions exist, processing continues without prompting, depending on the **Stop on Error** parameter you specified on the **Steps** tab of the Scheduling Job dialog.
- If an error occurs during the Report Process, processing stops.

For details on scheduling, refer to the *Common Elements Manual* .

Run a Report Request

To process a Report Request immediately, select **Run** from the **File** menu. It is not necessary to save the Report Request before it is run.

- Before processing begins, the Report Request is verified. If errors exist, you can review the details on the message bar at the bottom of the Report Request Editor.
- After the Report Request has been verified, the process parameters are verified. If warnings or errors exist, you can review the details in the Warnings dialog and choose to continue or cancel the process.
- If an error occurs during the Report Process, processing stops.

Report Output

You can choose report output as a Summary or Detailed Report. Both report types are described in the following section.

Summary Report

The following is an example of a **Summary Report**:

```
12/13/2005 10:59:04
Page: 1
Compare File      C:\Program Files\IBM Optim\RT\DATA\sample12.cmp
Created on       12/13/2005 10:59:03
Number of table pairs 1
Source 1
  Type           Database Tables
  Name           NONE
  Created on     12/13/2005 10:58:57
Source 2
  Type           Database Tables
  Name           NONE
  Created on     12/13/2005 10:59:00
Table Statistics
1: DBMS.ANTHONYC.CUSTOMERS  2:
DBMS.PSTDOC.CUSTOMERS
  Total Rows in Source 1:      704
  Total Rows in Source 2:      704
  Equal Rows:                  668
  Different Rows:              36
  Unmatched Rows in Source 1:  0
  Unmatched Rows in Source 2:  0
  Duplicate Rows in Source 1:   0
  Duplicate Rows in Source 2:   0
```

The **Summary Report** output contains the following information:

- Date and time the Report Process ran.
- Page number.
- Name of the Source File.
- Date and time the Source File was created.
- Number of table pairs included in the report.
- Information about each Source used in the Compare Process.
- Table Statistics, including:
 - Total rows in Source 1
 - Total rows in Source 2
 - Equal rows
 - Different Rows
 - Unmatched rows in Source 1
 - Unmatched rows in Source 2
 - Duplicate rows in Source 1
 - Duplicate rows in Source 2.

Detailed Report

Detailed Reports include information from all of the rows in the Compare File, according to the specifications you select on the **Compare Details** tab.

Chapter 7. Row List Files

In Compare, Point and Shoot allows you to select the rows (primary key values) from the Start Table to begin Extract processing. These selected rows are stored in a Point and Shoot File. However, to extract values from data that does not reside in a database table or resides in a database that is not easily accessible, you can create a Row List File manually or by using a utility appropriate for your data source.

The Row List File you create outside of Compare must conform to the file format generated using Point and Shoot. The following guidelines apply:

- Each record in the file cannot exceed 80 characters.
- Data in the file must conform to database syntax and rules for column data types. In addition, the data type and length of the column data must match the attributes of the Primary Key column(s) in the Start Table.
- The appropriate file extension should be **.pns**.

Example 1

Assume that you want to extract specific rows from the DETAILS table using a Row List File you create using a method other than Point and Shoot. The primary key for the DETAILS table consists of two columns, ORDER_ID and ITEM_ID. These columns are defined by database:

Database	Column Name	Data Type
DB2/MVS	ORDER_ID	DEC(5,0)
	ITEM_ID	CHAR(5)
Oracle	ORDER_ID	NUMBER(5,0)
	ITEM_ID	CHAR(5)
Sybase ASE	ORDER_ID	DECIMAL(5,0)
	ITEM_ID	CHAR(5)

The following example shows how the list should be structured. (You create this list using Microsoft NotePad.) For each row to be extracted, the value in the ORDER_ID column is followed by the value in the ITEM_ID column. Commas separate the values for each row, and a semicolon separates each row.

```
00123, 'CH001'; 00124, 'CH002'; 00125, 'CH003'; 00126, 'CH004';  
00133, 'CH001'; 00134, 'CH002'; 00135, 'CH003'; 00146, 'CH004';  
00153, 'CH001'; 00154, 'CH002'; 00155, 'CH003'; 00156, 'CH004';
```

Use the following data formats:

- Separate data elements using a comma followed by one or more spaces.
- Separate the primary key values for each row using a semicolon followed by one or more spaces.

Character Data

Character data must be enclosed in single quotes. Embedded quotes must be in the form of two single quotes.

Character data can be wrapped to the next line. The segments of the data must be individually enclosed in quotes without an intervening colon.

The following is an abbreviated example of character data that is wrapped followed by character data that is not wrapped:

```
'This is an example'           : No commas
'of wrapped data.'
```



```
'This is an example',         : Commas
'of data that does not wrap.',
'Note the use of commas.',
```

Character data stored in fixed-length columns is truncated or padded appropriately to fit the column. Character data stored in variable length columns is truncated, as necessary, but is not padded.

Date/Time

All date and time data must be enclosed in single quotes. Any valid database format for these values is acceptable and is handled appropriately.

Numeric Data

Numeric data is not enclosed in quotes. The decimal can be indicated by either a comma or a period and is handled appropriately.

Partial Primary Key

If you want to extract non-unique values or values that do not correspond to a primary key, you can specify an alternate key or a partial primary key in your Row List File.

To indicate to Compare that the data in this file contains values for some set of the columns, prefix the file with:

COLUMN-LIST

(List the names of the columns for which data is supplied)

END-COLUMN-LIST

Note: The order of column names in the list indicates how the column data is to be processed.

Example 2

Assume you have a set of ITEMS rows that are not in your database. However, you want to extract the DETAILS rows from your database for specific ITEMS. The primary key for the DETAILS rows comprises two columns, ORDER_ID and ITEM_ID. However, you prefer to extract rows based on only the ITEM_ID. You can create a Row List File to extract the several DETAILS rows for each specified ITEM_ID value regardless of the ORDER_ID value.

```
COLUMN-LIST
  ITEM_ID
END-COLUMN-LIST
'CH001'; 'CH002'; 'CH003'; 'CH004';
'CH005'; 'CH006'; 'CH007'; 'CH008';
'CH009'; 'CH010';
```

Example 3

Assume that two columns comprise the partial primary key, ORDER_ID and ITEM_ID. Specify the column values in the order in which they are listed for the column list. For each row, in this example, the values for ORDER_ID are followed by the values for ITEM_ID separated by commas. Semicolons separate the rows. Because commas and semicolons delimit each value, entries can span multiple lines, and multiple entries can be specified on a single line.

```
COLUMN-LIST
  ORDER_ID
  ITEM_ID
END-COLUMN-LIST
00123, 'CH001'; 00124, 'CH002'; 00125, 'CH003'; 00126, 'CH004';
00133, 'CH005'; 00134, 'CH006'; 00135, 'CH007'; 00146, 'CH008';
00153, 'CH009'; 00154, 'CH010';
```

Using the Row List File

You can perform the following steps to specify your Row List File in an Extract Request:

Procedure

1. Select **Extract** from the **Actions** menu.
2. Select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu.
3. In the **Point and Shoot** tab of the Access Definition Editor, select **File** and specify the name of the Row List File.

Results

The file you name is used to extract rows from the Start Table when the Extract Process is performed.

Chapter 8. Command Line Interface

Compare provides a command line interface that allows you to browse an Extract or Compare File, run one or more processes from a file, or run a scheduled job, without opening the graphical user interface for Compare. The command line interface can be run from the command line, or automatically—in a batch file, or from another program.

Command Line Tasks

Use the Command Line Interface to:

- Browse a Compare File.
- Run an Extract, Compare, or Report Process.
- Run multiple processes from a file.
- Run a scheduled job that includes several action requests.
- Override original specifications for a process.

The following sections explain and describe how to perform each type of task. Process return codes are listed in the last section of this chapter.

Guidelines

The typical command begins with **PROCMND** followed by command-line keywords and associated arguments. The following guidelines apply:

- The first operation argument must be prefixed with a forward slash (/) or dash (-). To run a process, for example, use **/R** or **-R**.
- A command-line keyword may be prefixed by a forward slash (/) or dash (-), but it is not required. Example: **PST**, **/PST**, and **-PST** are equal and valid keywords.
- Generally, command-line keywords can be specified in any order, separated by one or more spaces without commas. When overrides are specified for a process defined in a parameter file, the **OV** keyword must follow other command-line keywords and precede the override parameters. The first override keyword and associated argument must begin on the following line, and each additional override must be on a separate line. The **END** keyword must follow the last override, and must also be on a separate line.
- A command-line keyword and associated argument are separated by an equal sign (=) or a colon (:), with no intervening spaces.
- An override keyword and associated argument are separated by a blank space.
- Keywords are recognized without regard to case. (Most keywords are shown in this chapter using bold and uppercase for emphasis.)
- An argument associated with a keyword that includes spaces must be enclosed in single or double quotes.
- Use double quotes to enclose a command-line keyword argument that includes a macro.
- You can include all keywords and arguments in a parameter file and reference the parameter file on the command line.

- In a parameter file, command-line keywords corresponding to a process request can be entered on one or multiple lines. You can include several process requests in the file; each must begin with the TYPE parameter.
- Use override keywords and arguments to override specifications in an action request.
- A keyword that is inappropriate for the type of processing requested may cause a fatal conflicting-parameter error.
- The following relational operator symbols and mnemonics are acceptable for use in selection criteria overrides: =, <, >, <=, >=, !=, !<, !>, <>, ^=, ^<, ^>, EQ, NE, LT, GT, LE, GE, BETWEEN, LIKE, IN, IS, NOT, NULL.
- Comments in a parameter or override file must begin on a separate line and start with two forward slashes (//). Blank lines may also be included in the parameter stream.

Syntax Conventions

The syntax conventions used to describe these statements are:

KEYWORD

Keywords are shown in uppercase for emphasis, but can be specified in lower or mixed case.

text Variable text is shown in lowercase italics.

() Statement delimiter to group a series of qualifiers for a parameter.

[] Indicates an optional parameter.

{ } Indicates a choice of two or more settings from which one (and only one) must be selected.

| Separates options.

Compare, Extract, and Report Processes

Compare, Extract, and Report Syntax

The following sections contain the syntax for command line processing.

Syntax

PROCMD

```
{/X={ [ " ]ext file name.xf[ " ] | [ " ]cmp file name.cf[ " ] } |
/R { JOB = jobname | @path.parameter filename.txt |
TYPE={ COMPARE | EXTRACT | REPORT }
REQUEST=identifier.name
[ STOP={ N | I | W | F } ] [ OUTPUT=filename[ + ] ]
[ QUIET{ + | - } ] [ MONITOR{ + | - } ]
[ SERVER={ optservername | (local) } ]
[ PST=optimdirectory ]
[ OV={ [ " ]override file name.txt[ " ] | * } ] } }
```

Overrides for Compare Process

```
[ XFFILE[ { 1 | 2 } ] { [ " ]arc file name.af[ " ] |
[ " ]ext file name.xf[ " ] } ]
[ CMPFILE [ " ]cmp file name.cf[ " ] ]
[ RUNMODE { SEQUENCE | PARALLEL } ]
[ TABNAME{ 1 | 2 } [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename ]
[ COLMAP identifier.columnmapname ]
[ ADNAME[ { 1 | 2 } ] identifier.adname ]
[ [ AD{ 1 | 2 } ]
{ DEFQUAL dbalias.creatorid |
```

```

STARTTAB [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename |
SEL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename columnname
operator value |
SQL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename sqlwhereclause |
TABEVERYNTH [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n |
TABROWLIM [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n } ]
[ TMNAME tablemap ]
[ COLMAPID identifier ]
[ DESTQUAL dbalias.creatorid ]
[ DESTTABNAME tablename1 [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename2 ]
[ COLMAP [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename identifier.colmap ]

```

Overrides for Extract Process

```

[ ADNAME identifier.adname ]
[ DEFQUAL dbalias.creatorid ]
[ ROWLIMIT n ]
[ SEL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename columnname operator value ]
[ SQL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename sqlwhereclause ]
[ TABEVERYNTH [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n ]
[ TABROWLIM [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n ]
[ STARTTAB [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename ]
[ VAR variablename value ]
[ XFFILE xffile.xf ]

```

Overrides for Report Process

```

[ REPORTNAME identifier.rptname ]
[ SOURCEFILE xffilename.xf ]
[ TITLE string ]
[ AUTOREPORTNEW { Y | N } ]

```

Command-line Keywords

Keywords used for command line processing are explained in this section.

General			
	PR0CMND	Type PR0CMND to initiate command line processing. Note that the character following PR is the number 0 (zero).	
	/X=	Command to start the Browse Utility.	
		extfilename.xf cmpfilename.cf	Name of the Extract or Compare File to browse. If the file is not in the default Data Directory, specify the full directory path.
	/R	Command to run the specified job, action request(s) specified in a parameter file, or action request specified on the command line.	
	JOB=	Use the JOB keyword to run a scheduled job from the command line. A scheduled job can include one or more action requests and corresponding overrides. Use the Scheduling Editor to define the parameters for a scheduled job. Note: Note: Refer to the <i>Common Elements Manual</i> for additional information.	
		jobname	Name or description of the job (30 character maximum).

		<i>@path.parameter filename.txt</i>	Specify @ followed by the fully qualified path and name of a text file containing the parameters for the process(es) to be run.
Parameters	Use the following parameters, whether in a parameter file or specified on the command line, as needed:		
	TYPE=	Type of process as one of the following:	
		COMPARE	Compare data.
		EXTRACT	Extract data.
		REPORT	Create a report from data in a Compare or Extract File.
	REQUEST=	The action request to be processed.	
		<i>identifier.name</i>	Two-part name of the action request.
	STOP=	Error processing indicator. Can be used only in a parameter file, not on the command line or for scheduled jobs. The error code is applied for the action request identified by preceding REQUEST parameter before the next process, if any, begins. Indicate the level of error for which processing must stop as one of the following:	
		N	None; continue processing, regardless of errors (default).
		I	Stop processing if an informational, warning, or fatal error occurs (return code of 4 or greater).
		W	Stop processing if a warning or fatal error occurs (return code of 8 or greater).
		F	Stop processing if a fatal error occurs (return code 12).
	OUTPUT=	File for process reports for all processes in a parameter file. If you use the OUTPUT keyword more than once, the last file specified is used for all processes. If you do not use this keyword, the report is displayed after each process and you must close the report dialog to execute the next process. In a UNIX or Linux environment, the report is displayed to the console.	
		<i>filename</i>	The name of the file. If you do not provide the full path, the file is saved in the default Data Directory, identified in Personal Options.
		+	Append the report to an existing file.

	QUIET	Indicator for displaying prompts or error dialogs during all processes in a parameter file. If you use the QUIET keyword more than once, the last specification is used for all processes. In a UNIX or Linux environment, prompts and error dialogs are unavailable and the QUIET setting is ignored.	
		+	Do not display prompts or error dialogs (default).
		–	Display prompts and error dialogs. If functional security is enabled, Invoke privilege is required to run a process that displays editor interfaces. For example, the Invoke Archive Request and the Invoke Insert Request privileges are required to run an Archive Process that uses a named Insert Process when QUIET– is used.
	MONITOR	Indicator for displaying progress dialogs during all processes in a parameter file. If you use the MONITOR keyword more than once, the last specification is used for all processes. In a UNIX or Linux environment, prompts and error dialogs are unavailable and MONITOR setting is ignored.	
		+	Display progress dialogs.
		–	Do not display progress dialogs (default).
	SERVER=	The server on which to process. Overrides any server specification in the action requests processed from the command line.	
		<i>optservername</i>	The name of an Optim Server that is referenced in the Product Configuration File.
	PST=	The Optim Directory for processing. If processing uses the current (default) Optim Directory, this keyword is not needed.	
		<i>optimdirectory</i>	Optim Directory name.
	OV=	Source of process overrides. The OV keyword must follow all other command line keywords.	
		<i>override filename.txt</i>	The name of a text file containing process overrides only, with each override on a separate line.

		*	If you use a parameter file, overrides follow on successive lines of the parameter file. The first override (keyword and associated argument) must begin on the following line, and each additional override must be on a separate line.
--	--	---	--

Override Keywords

Overrides allow you to override certain parameters in the Action Requests you run from the command line, and in the objects referenced by them.

Compare Process			
	XFFILE	Override for an Archive or Extract File referenced in the Compare Request.	
		1	Identifier for Source 1.
		2	Identifier for Source 2.
		<i>arcfilename.af</i>	Name of the Source Archive or Extract File. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Archive File or Data Directory.
		<i>extfilename.xf</i>	
	CMPFILE	Override for the Compare File referenced in the Compare Request.	
		<i>cmpfilename .cmp</i>	Name of a new or existing Compare File. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Data Directory.
	RUNMODE	Override for the extract processing mode specified in the Compare Request.	
		SEQUENCE	Extract data for Compare processing from one source at a time, in sequence.
		PARALLEL	Extract data for Compare processing from all sources at one time, in parallel.
	TABNAME	Override for a table referenced in the Compare Request when using a single-table Comparison Mode.	
		1	Identifier for Source 1 table.
		2	Identifier for Source 2 table.
		[<i>dbalias.[cid.]tablename</i>]	One-, two-, or three-part table name. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	COLMAP	Override for a named or local Column Map referenced in the Compare Request when using a single-table Comparison Mode.	
		<i>identifier.columnmapname</i>	Two-part name of a Column Map in the Directory.
	ADNAME	Override for a named or local Access Definition referenced in the Compare Request.	

Compare Process			
		1	Identifier for Source 1 Access Definition (default when Comparison Mode is Access Definition - All Database Tables).
		2	Identifier for Source 2 Access Definition (default when Comparison Mode is Source File - Access Definition).
		<i>identifier.adname</i>	Two-part name of an Access Definition in the Directory.
	AD	Source identifier for the DEFQUAL STARTTAB , SEL , SQL , TABEVERYNTH , and TABROWLIM overrides (e.g., AD1.DEFQUAL) when the Comparison Mode uses an Access Definition.	
		1	Identifier for Source 1 Access Definition override.
		2	Identifier for Source 2 Access Definition override.
	DEFQUAL	Override for the Default Qualifier.	
		<i>dbalias [.cid]</i>	One- or two-part default qualifier for tables referenced in Access Definition.
	STARTTAB	Override for the name of the Start Table.	
		[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> name]	One-, two-, or three-part Start Table name. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	SEL	Override for, or addition to, selection criteria specification. Selection criteria must conform to SQL syntax with each override on a separate line.	
		[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> columnname]	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>columnname</i>	Name of column to which criteria applies.
		<i>operator</i>	Logical operator appropriate for your DBMS.
		<i>value</i>	Value or list of values appropriate for the operator, expressed as literals or substitution variables (: <i>variablename</i>)
	SQL	Override for SQL WHERE specification. Each override must be on a separate line.	
		[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> sqlwhereclause]	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>sqlwhereclause</i>	The SQL WHERE clause.
	TABEVERYNTH	Override for sampling factor.	
		[[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> n	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value from 1 through 9999.

Compare Process			
	TABROWLIM	Override for setting to limit the number of rows processed from a table.	
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value for the maximum number of rows to extract from a table. Valid values are 1 through 99999999.
	TMNAME	Override for the Table Map used when comparing multiple tables.	
		<i>identifier.tablemap</i> name	Two-part name of a Table Map in the Directory.
	COLMAPID	Override for the default identifier for the Column Maps referenced in the Table Map.	
		<i>identifier</i>	The 1- to 8-character identifier.
	DESTQUAL	Override for the default qualifier for the Source 2 tables.	
		<i>dbalias.creatorid</i>	The two-part qualifier (DB Alias and Creator ID) for the Source 2 tables.
	DESTTABNAME	Override for the Source 1 and Source 2 tables in a Table Map.	
		<i>tablename1</i>	The Source 1 table name.
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename2</i>	One-, two-, or three-part Source 2 table name. If the table name is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	COLMAP	Override for the Column Map name for a specific Source 2 table in the Table Map. Note: Note: A named Column Map can override a local Column Map.	
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>identifier.colmap</i>	Two-part name of an existing Column Map.
Extract Processing	For an Extract Process, the following override parameters are available:		
	ADNAME	Override for the local or named Access Definition referenced in the Extract Request.	
		<i>identifier.adname</i>	Two-part name of an Access Definition in the Directory.
	DEFQUAL	Override for the default qualifier.	
		<i>dbalias.</i> [<i>creatorid</i>]	The one- or two-part qualifier (DB Alias and Creator ID) for the tables in the Access Definition.
	STARTTAB	Override for the name of the Start Table.	
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part Start Table name. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	ROWLIMIT	Override for the maximum number of rows to extract.	

Compare Process						
		<i>n</i>	A number from 1 to the maximum limit specified in Product Options.			
	SEL	Override for, or addition to, selection criteria specification. Selection criteria must conform to SQL syntax with each override on a separate line.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>columnname</i>	Name of column to which criteria applies.			
		<i>operator</i>	Logical operator appropriate for your DBMS.			
		<i>value</i>	Value or list of values appropriate for the operator, expressed as literals or substitution variables (: <i>variablename</i>)			
	SQL	Override for SQL WHERE specification. Each override must be on a separate line.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>sqlwhereclause</i>	The SQL WHERE clause.			
	TABEVERYNTH	Override for sampling factor.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value from 1 through 9999.			
	TABROWLIM	Override for setting to limit the number of rows processed from a table.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value for the maximum number of rows to extract from a table. Valid values are 1 through 99999999.			
	VAR	Value for substitution variable used in the process.				
		<i>variablename</i>	Name of the substitution variable.			
		<i>value</i>	The corresponding value for the variable.			
	XFFILE	Override for Extract File referenced in the Extract Request.				
		<i>xffilename.xf</i>	Name of the Extract File. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Data Directory.			
Report Processing	For a Report Process, the following override parameters are available:					
	REPORTNAME	Override for the local or named Report Request referenced in a Compare Request.				

Compare Process			
		<i>identifier.rptname</i>	Two-part name of the Report Request.
	SOURCEFILE	Override for the Source File name in the standalone Report Request.	
		<i>xffilename.xf</i>	The name of an Extract File for the report. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Data Directory.
	TITLE	Override for report title.	
		<i>string</i>	Up to 40 characters to appear on each page of the report.
	AUTOREPORTNEW	Override for the Automatically Report New Tables setting.	
		Y	Include all Source File tables in the report.
		N	Include only tables in the original Source File in the report.

Examples

This section contains syntax examples for various command line processes.

Browse a Compare File

To start the Browse Utility from the command line, enter:

```
PROCMD /X C:\SALESCON.CMP
```

Run a process from the command line

To run a process directly from the command line, specify:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=type REQUEST=identifier.name
```

- To run a Compare Request named SALES.COMPR and display results, enter:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=COMPARE  
REQUEST=SALES.COMPR
```

- To run an Extract Request named SALES.MONTHLY and add the results to an existing output file named PLAN.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=EXTRACT  
REQUEST=SALES.MONTHLY OUTPUT=PLAN.TXT+
```

- To run a Compare Request named MARKET.TRENDS, display prompts and error dialogs during the process, and write results to an output file named RESULTS.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=COMPARE  
REQUEST=MARKET.TRENDS OUTPUT=RESULTS.TXT  
QUIET^
```

Run one or more processes as a scheduled job from the command line

To run a scheduled job directly from the command line, use:

You can create scheduled jobs using the Scheduling Editor. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for details.

```
PROCMD /R JOB='jobname'
```

- To run a job named CUSTDATA and write the results to an output file named CUSTOUT.TXT, specify:

```
PRØCMND /R JOB='CUSTDATA'  
OUTPUT=C:\CUSTOUT.TXT
```

- To run the same job and display prompts and error dialogs during the process, specify:

```
PRØCMND /R JOB='CUSTDATA'  
OUTPUT=C:\CUSTOUT.TXT QUIET-
```

- To run a job named PAYROLL and display information dialogs during the process, specify:

```
PRØCMND /R JOB='PAYROLL' OUTPUT=PAY.TXT  
MONITOR+
```

Run one or more processes using a parameter file

To run one or more processes from a file, use:

```
PRØCMND /R @filename
```

For example, to run processes in a parameter file named STATS.TXT, enter:

```
PRØCMND /R @C:\STATS.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, STATS.TXT includes the following:

```
TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=MONTHLY.SALES  
TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=MONTHLY.QUOTAS  
TYPE=COMPARE REQUEST=SALES.YTD STOP=FATAL
```

Run one or more processes using a parameter file with overrides

Following are examples of command line processing when overrides are specified in a parameter file:

Extract

To run an Extract process in a parameter file named LEADS.TXT, enter:

```
PRØCMND /R @C:\temp\LEADS.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, LEADS.TXT includes the following:

```
TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=SALES.CUST OV=*  
DEFQUAL ORACLE1.TELEM  
STARTTAB CUSTOMERS  
ROWLIMIT 600  
SEL CUSTOMERS CUST_ID>'12345'  
END
```

Compare

To run a Compare process in a parameter file named COMP.TXT, enter:

```
PRØCMND /R @C:\TEMP\COMP.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, COMP.TXT includes the following:

```
TYPE=COMPARE REQUEST=CMPR.ORDERS OV=*  
XFFILE1 APRIL.XF  
XFFILE2 MAY.XF  
END
```

Run a process using an override file

Following are examples of command line processes that use override files:

Extract

To run an Extract Request named SALES.MTHLY from the command line, and apply overrides from a file named CHANGES.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=EXTRACT  
REQUEST=SALES.MTHLY OV=CHANGES.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, CHANGES.TXT includes the following:

```
DEFQUAL ORACLE1.TELEM  
STARTTAB CUSTOMERS  
ROWLIMIT 600  
SQL CUSTOMERS ST='NJ' AND ZIP='08540'
```

Return Codes

In a batch file, you can direct the processing that follows the PROCMD processing using the return code in the following statement:

```
IF ERRORLEVEL n GOTO x
```

The following list explains the meaning of possible return codes:

Return Code	Explanation
0	No errors
4	In all of the requests, the highest return code was Informational
8	In all of the requests, the highest return code was Warning
12	In all of the requests, the highest return code was Fatal
16	There was a syntax error on the command line. A popUp window also displays, unless you specified Quiet+
24	Could not open the output file specified in the Output= parameter

Since the return code value is evaluated as equal to or greater than, query each ERRORLEVEL in reverse order:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=identifier.name
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 24 GOTO Badout
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 16 GOTO Syntax
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 12 GOTO Fatal
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 8 GOTO Warning
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 4 GOTO Info
```

Note: For example:

```
:Badout
```

```
echo The Output File could not be opened.  
GOTO End  
...  
:End
```

Appendix A. Row List Files

In Compare, Point and Shoot allows you to select the rows (primary key values) from the Start Table to begin Extract processing. These selected rows are stored in a Point and Shoot File. However, to extract values from data that does not reside in a database table or resides in a database that is not easily accessible, you can create a Row List File manually or by using a utility appropriate for your data source.

The Row List File you create outside of Compare must conform to the file format generated using Point and Shoot. The following guidelines apply:

- Each record in the file cannot exceed 80 characters.
- Data in the file must conform to database syntax and rules for column data types. In addition, the data type and length of the column data must match the attributes of the Primary Key column(s) in the Start Table.
- The appropriate file extension should be **.pns**.

Example 1

Assume that you want to extract specific rows from the DETAILS table using a Row List File you create using a method other than Point and Shoot. The primary key for the DETAILS table consists of two columns, ORDER_ID and ITEM_ID. These columns are defined by database:

Database	Column Name	Data Type
DB2/MVS	ORDER_ID	DEC(5,0)
	ITEM_ID	CHAR(5)
Oracle	ORDER_ID	NUMBER(5,0)
	ITEM_ID	CHAR(5)
Sybase ASE	ORDER_ID	DECIMAL(5,0)
	ITEM_ID	CHAR(5)

The following example shows how the list should be structured. (You create this list using Microsoft NotePad.) For each row to be extracted, the value in the ORDER_ID column is followed by the value in the ITEM_ID column. Commas separate the values for each row, and a semicolon separates each row.

```
00123, 'CH001'; 00124, 'CH002'; 00125, 'CH003'; 00126, 'CH004';  
00133, 'CH001'; 00134, 'CH002'; 00135, 'CH003'; 00146, 'CH004';  
00153, 'CH001'; 00154, 'CH002'; 00155, 'CH003'; 00156, 'CH004';
```

Use the following data formats:

- Separate data elements using a comma followed by one or more spaces.
- Separate the primary key values for each row using a semicolon followed by one or more spaces.

Character Data

Character data must be enclosed in single quotes. Embedded quotes must be in the form of two single quotes.

Character data can be wrapped to the next line. The segments of the data must be individually enclosed in quotes without an intervening colon.

The following is an abbreviated example of character data that is wrapped followed by character data that is not wrapped:

```
'This is an example'           : No commas
'of wrapped data.'
```



```
'This is an example',         : Commas
'of data that does not wrap.',
'Note the use of commas.',
```

Character data stored in fixed-length columns is truncated or padded appropriately to fit the column. Character data stored in variable length columns is truncated, as necessary, but is not padded.

Date/Time

All date and time data must be enclosed in single quotes. Any valid database format for these values is acceptable and is handled appropriately.

Numeric Data

Numeric data is not enclosed in quotes. The decimal can be indicated by either a comma or a period and is handled appropriately.

Partial Primary Key

If you want to extract non-unique values or values that do not correspond to a primary key, you can specify an alternate key or a partial primary key in your Row List File.

To indicate to Compare that the data in this file contains values for some set of the columns, prefix the file with:

COLUMN-LIST

(List the names of the columns for which data is supplied)

END-COLUMN-LIST

Note: The order of column names in the list indicates how the column data is to be processed.

Example 2

Assume you have a set of ITEMS rows that are not in your database. However, you want to extract the DETAILS rows from your database for specific ITEMS. The primary key for the DETAILS rows comprises two columns, ORDER_ID and ITEM_ID. However, you prefer to extract rows based on only the ITEM_ID. You can create a Row List File to extract the several DETAILS rows for each specified ITEM_ID value regardless of the ORDER_ID value.

```
COLUMN-LIST
  ITEM_ID
END-COLUMN-LIST
'CH001'; 'CH002'; 'CH003'; 'CH004';
'CH005'; 'CH006'; 'CH007'; 'CH008';
'CH009'; 'CH010';
```

Example 3

Assume that two columns comprise the partial primary key, ORDER_ID and ITEM_ID. Specify the column values in the order in which they are listed for the column list. For each row, in this example, the values for ORDER_ID are followed by the values for ITEM_ID separated by commas. Semicolons separate the rows. Because commas and semicolons delimit each value, entries can span multiple lines, and multiple entries can be specified on a single line.

```
COLUMN-LIST
  ORDER_ID
  ITEM_ID
END-COLUMN-LIST
00123, 'CH001'; 00124, 'CH002'; 00125, 'CH003'; 00126, 'CH004';
00133, 'CH005'; 00134, 'CH006'; 00135, 'CH007'; 00146, 'CH008';
00153, 'CH009'; 00154, 'CH010';
```

Using the Row List File

You can perform the following steps to specify your Row List File in an Extract Request:

Procedure

1. Select **Extract** from the **Actions** menu.
2. Select **Edit Access Definition** from the **Tools** menu.
3. In the **Point and Shoot** tab of the Access Definition Editor, select **File** and specify the name of the Row List File.

Results

The file you name is used to extract rows from the Start Table when the Extract Process is performed.

Appendix B. Command Line Interface

Compare provides a command line interface that allows you to browse an Extract or Compare File, run one or more processes from a file, or run a scheduled job, without opening the graphical user interface for Compare. The command line interface can be run from the command line, or automatically—in a batch file, or from another program.

Command Line Tasks

Use the Command Line Interface to:

- Browse a Compare File.
- Run an Extract, Compare, or Report Process.
- Run multiple processes from a file.
- Run a scheduled job that includes several action requests.
- Override original specifications for a process.

The following sections explain and describe how to perform each type of task. Process return codes are listed in the last section of this chapter.

Guidelines

The typical command begins with **PR0CMND** followed by command-line keywords and associated arguments. The following guidelines apply:

- The first operation argument must be prefixed with a forward slash (/) or dash (-). To run a process, for example, use **/R** or **-R**.
- A command-line keyword may be prefixed by a forward slash (/) or dash (-), but it is not required. Example: **PST**, **/PST**, and **-PST** are equal and valid keywords.
- Generally, command-line keywords can be specified in any order, separated by one or more spaces without commas. When overrides are specified for a process defined in a parameter file, the **OV** keyword must follow other command-line keywords and precede the override parameters. The first override keyword and associated argument must begin on the following line, and each additional override must be on a separate line. The **END** keyword must follow the last override, and must also be on a separate line.
- A command-line keyword and associated argument are separated by an equal sign (=) or a colon (:), with no intervening spaces.
- An override keyword and associated argument are separated by a blank space.
- Keywords are recognized without regard to case. (Most keywords are shown in this chapter using bold and uppercase for emphasis.)
- An argument associated with a keyword that includes spaces must be enclosed in single or double quotes.
- Use double quotes to enclose a command-line keyword argument that includes a macro.
- You can include all keywords and arguments in a parameter file and reference the parameter file on the command line.

- In a parameter file, command-line keywords corresponding to a process request can be entered on one or multiple lines. You can include several process requests in the file; each must begin with the TYPE parameter.
- Use override keywords and arguments to override specifications in an action request.
- A keyword that is inappropriate for the type of processing requested may cause a fatal conflicting-parameter error.
- The following relational operator symbols and mnemonics are acceptable for use in selection criteria overrides: =, <, >, <=, >=, !=, !<, !>, <>, ^=, ^<, ^>, EQ, NE, LT, GT, LE, GE, BETWEEN, LIKE, IN, IS, NOT, NULL.
- Comments in a parameter or override file must begin on a separate line and start with two forward slashes (/). Blank lines may also be included in the parameter stream.

Syntax Conventions

The syntax conventions used to describe these statements are:

KEYWORD

Keywords are shown in uppercase for emphasis, but can be specified in lower or mixed case.

text Variable text is shown in lowercase italics.

() Statement delimiter to group a series of qualifiers for a parameter.

[] Indicates an optional parameter.

{ } Indicates a choice of two or more settings from which one (and only one) must be selected.

| Separates options.

Compare, Extract, and Report Syntax

The following sections contain the syntax for command line processing.

Syntax

PROCMD

```
{/X={ [ " ]ext file name.xf[ " ] | [ " ]cmp file name.cf[ " ] } |
/R { JOB = jobname | @path.parameter filename.txt |
TYPE={ COMPARE | EXTRACT | REPORT }
REQUEST=identifier.name
[ STOP={ N | I | W | F } ] [ OUTPUT=filename[ + ] ]
[ QUIET{ + | - } ] [ MONITOR{ + | - } ]
[ SERVER={ optservername | (local) } ]
[ PST=optimdirectory ]
[ OV={ [ " ]override file name.txt[ " ] | * } ] } }
```

Overrides for Compare Process

```
[ XFFILE[ { 1 | 2 } ] { [ " ]arc file name.af[ " ] |
[ " ]ext file name.xf[ " ] } ]
[ CMPFILE [ " ]cmp file name.cf[ " ] ]
[ RUNMODE { SEQUENCE | PARALLEL } ]
[ TABNAME{ 1 | 2 } [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename ]
[ COLMAP identifier.columnmapname ]
[ ADNAME[ { 1 | 2 } ] identifier.adname ]
[ [ AD{ 1 | 2 } ]
{ DEFQUAL dbalias.creatorid |
STARTTAB [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename |
SEL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename columnname
operator value |
```

```

SQL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename sqlwhereclause |
TABEVERYNTH [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n |
TABROWLIM [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n } ]
[ TMNAME tablemap ]
[ COLMAPID identifier ]
[ DESTQUAL dbalias.creatorid ]
[ DESTTABNAME tablename1 [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename2 ]
[ COLMAP [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename identifier.colmap ]

```

Overrides for Extract Process

```

[ ADNAME identifier.adname ]
[ DEFQUAL dbalias.creatorid ]
[ ROWLIMIT n ]
[ SEL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename columnname operator value ]
[ SQL [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename sqlwhereclause ]
[ TABEVERYNTH [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n ]
[ TABROWLIM [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename n ]
[ STARTTAB [ [ dbalias. ]cid. ]tablename ]
[ VAR variablename value ]
[ XFFILE xffile.xf ]

```

Overrides for Report Process

```

[ REPORTNAME identifier.rptname ]
[ SOURCEFILE xffilename.xf ]
[ TITLE string ]
[ AUTOREPORTNEW { Y | N } ]

```

Command-line Keywords

Keywords used for command line processing are explained in this section.

General			
	PR0CMND	Type PR0CMND to initiate command line processing. Note that the character following PR is the number 0 (zero).	
	/X=	Command to start the Browse Utility.	
		<i>extfilename.xf</i> <i>cmpfilename.cf</i>	Name of the Extract or Compare File to browse. If the file is not in the default Data Directory, specify the full directory path.
	/R	Command to run the specified job, action request(s) specified in a parameter file, or action request specified on the command line.	
	JOB=	Use the JOB keyword to run a scheduled job from the command line. A scheduled job can include one or more action requests and corresponding overrides. Use the Scheduling Editor to define the parameters for a scheduled job. Note: Note: Refer to the <i>Common Elements Manual</i> for additional information.	
		<i>jobname</i>	Name or description of the job (30 character maximum).

		<i>@path.parameter filename.txt</i>	Specify @ followed by the fully qualified path and name of a text file containing the parameters for the process(es) to be run.
Parameters	Use the following parameters, whether in a parameter file or specified on the command line, as needed:		
	TYPE=	Type of process as one of the following:	
		COMPARE	Compare data.
		EXTRACT	Extract data.
		REPORT	Create a report from data in a Compare or Extract File.
	REQUEST=	The action request to be processed.	
		<i>identifier.name</i>	Two-part name of the action request.
	STOP=	Error processing indicator. Can be used only in a parameter file, not on the command line or for scheduled jobs. The error code is applied for the action request identified by preceding REQUEST parameter before the next process, if any, begins. Indicate the level of error for which processing must stop as one of the following:	
		N	None; continue processing, regardless of errors (default).
		I	Stop processing if an informational, warning, or fatal error occurs (return code of 4 or greater).
		W	Stop processing if a warning or fatal error occurs (return code of 8 or greater).
		F	Stop processing if a fatal error occurs (return code 12).
	OUTPUT=	File for process reports for all processes in a parameter file. If you use the OUTPUT keyword more than once, the last file specified is used for all processes. If you do not use this keyword, the report is displayed after each process and you must close the report dialog to execute the next process. In a UNIX or Linux environment, the report is displayed to the console.	
		<i>filename</i>	The name of the file. If you do not provide the full path, the file is saved in the default Data Directory, identified in Personal Options.
		+	Append the report to an existing file.

	QUIET	Indicator for displaying prompts or error dialogs during all processes in a parameter file. If you use the QUIET keyword more than once, the last specification is used for all processes. In a UNIX or Linux environment, prompts and error dialogs are unavailable and the QUIET setting is ignored.	
		+	Do not display prompts or error dialogs (default).
		–	Display prompts and error dialogs. If functional security is enabled, Invoke privilege is required to run a process that displays editor interfaces. For example, the Invoke Archive Request and the Invoke Insert Request privileges are required to run an Archive Process that uses a named Insert Process when QUIET– is used.
	MONITOR	Indicator for displaying progress dialogs during all processes in a parameter file. If you use the MONITOR keyword more than once, the last specification is used for all processes. In a UNIX or Linux environment, prompts and error dialogs are unavailable and MONITOR setting is ignored.	
		+	Display progress dialogs.
		–	Do not display progress dialogs (default).
	SERVER=	The server on which to process. Overrides any server specification in the action requests processed from the command line.	
		<i>optservername</i>	The name of an Optim Server that is referenced in the Product Configuration File.
	PST=	The Optim Directory for processing. If processing uses the current (default) Optim Directory, this keyword is not needed.	
		<i>optimdirectory</i>	Optim Directory name.
	OV=	Source of process overrides. The OV keyword must follow all other command line keywords.	
		<i>override filename.txt</i>	The name of a text file containing process overrides only, with each override on a separate line.

		*	If you use a parameter file, overrides follow on successive lines of the parameter file. The first override (keyword and associated argument) must begin on the following line, and each additional override must be on a separate line.
--	--	---	--

Override Keywords

Overrides allow you to override certain parameters in the Action Requests you run from the command line, and in the objects referenced by them.

Compare Process			
	XFFILE	Override for an Archive or Extract File referenced in the Compare Request.	
		1	Identifier for Source 1.
		2	Identifier for Source 2.
		<i>arcfilename.af</i>	Name of the Source Archive or Extract File. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Archive File or Data Directory.
		<i>extfilename.xf</i>	
	CMPFILE	Override for the Compare File referenced in the Compare Request.	
		<i>cmpfilename .cmp</i>	Name of a new or existing Compare File. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Data Directory.
	RUNMODE	Override for the extract processing mode specified in the Compare Request.	
		SEQUENCE	Extract data for Compare processing from one source at a time, in sequence.
		PARALLEL	Extract data for Compare processing from all sources at one time, in parallel.
	TABNAME	Override for a table referenced in the Compare Request when using a single-table Comparison Mode.	
		1	Identifier for Source 1 table.
		2	Identifier for Source 2 table.
		<i>[dbalias.]cid.[tablename]</i>	One-, two-, or three-part table name. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	COLMAP	Override for a named or local Column Map referenced in the Compare Request when using a single-table Comparison Mode.	
		<i>identifier.columnmapname</i>	Two-part name of a Column Map in the Directory.
	ADNAME	Override for a named or local Access Definition referenced in the Compare Request.	

Compare Process			
		1	Identifier for Source 1 Access Definition (default when Comparison Mode is Access Definition - All Database Tables).
		2	Identifier for Source 2 Access Definition (default when Comparison Mode is Source File - Access Definition).
		<i>identifier.adname</i>	Two-part name of an Access Definition in the Directory.
	AD	Source identifier for the DEFQUAL STARTTAB , SEL , SQL , TABEVERYNTH , and TABROWLIM overrides (e.g., AD1.DEFQUAL) when the Comparison Mode uses an Access Definition.	
		1	Identifier for Source 1 Access Definition override.
		2	Identifier for Source 2 Access Definition override.
	DEFQUAL	Override for the Default Qualifier.	
		<i>dbalias [.cid]</i>	One- or two-part default qualifier for tables referenced in Access Definition.
	STARTTAB	Override for the name of the Start Table.	
		[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> <i>name</i>]	One-, two-, or three-part Start Table name. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	SEL	Override for, or addition to, selection criteria specification. Selection criteria must conform to SQL syntax with each override on a separate line.	
		[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> <i>columnname</i>]	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>columnname</i>	Name of column to which criteria applies.
		<i>operator</i>	Logical operator appropriate for your DBMS.
		<i>value</i>	Value or list of values appropriate for the operator, expressed as literals or substitution variables (: <i>variablename</i>)
	SQL	Override for SQL WHERE specification. Each override must be on a separate line.	
		[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> <i>sqlwhereclause</i>]	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>sqlwhereclause</i>	The SQL WHERE clause.
	TABEVERYNTH	Override for sampling factor.	
		[[<i>dbalias.cid.table</i> <i>n</i>]	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value from 1 through 9999.

Compare Process			
	TABROWLIM	Override for setting to limit the number of rows processed from a table.	
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value for the maximum number of rows to extract from a table. Valid values are 1 through 99999999.
	TMNAME	Override for the Table Map used when comparing multiple tables.	
		<i>identifier.tablemap</i> name	Two-part name of a Table Map in the Directory.
	COLMAPID	Override for the default identifier for the Column Maps referenced in the Table Map.	
		<i>identifier</i>	The 1- to 8-character identifier.
	DESTQUAL	Override for the default qualifier for the Source 2 tables.	
		<i>dbalias.creatorid</i>	The two-part qualifier (DB Alias and Creator ID) for the Source 2 tables.
	DESTTABNAME	Override for the Source 1 and Source 2 tables in a Table Map.	
		<i>tablename1</i>	The Source 1 table name.
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename2</i>	One-, two-, or three-part Source 2 table name. If the table name is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	COLMAP	Override for the Column Map name for a specific Source 2 table in the Table Map. Note: Note: A named Column Map can override a local Column Map.	
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
		<i>identifier.colmap</i>	Two-part name of an existing Column Map.
Extract Processing	For an Extract Process, the following override parameters are available:		
	ADNAME	Override for the local or named Access Definition referenced in the Extract Request.	
		<i>identifier.adname</i>	Two-part name of an Access Definition in the Directory.
	DEFQUAL	Override for the default qualifier.	
		<i>dbalias.</i> [<i>creatorid</i>]	The one- or two-part qualifier (DB Alias and Creator ID) for the tables in the Access Definition.
	STARTTAB	Override for the name of the Start Table.	
		[[<i>dbalias.</i>] <i>cid.</i>] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part Start Table name. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.
	ROWLIMIT	Override for the maximum number of rows to extract.	

Compare Process						
		<i>n</i>	A number from 1 to the maximum limit specified in Product Options.			
	SEL	Override for, or addition to, selection criteria specification. Selection criteria must conform to SQL syntax with each override on a separate line.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>columnname</i>	Name of column to which criteria applies.			
		<i>operator</i>	Logical operator appropriate for your DBMS.			
		<i>value</i>	Value or list of values appropriate for the operator, expressed as literals or substitution variables (: <i>variablename</i>)			
	SQL	Override for SQL WHERE specification. Each override must be on a separate line.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>sqlwhereclause</i>	The SQL WHERE clause.			
	TABEVERYNTH	Override for sampling factor.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value from 1 through 9999.			
	TABROWLIM	Override for setting to limit the number of rows processed from a table.				
		[[<i>dbalias</i> .] <i>cid</i> .] <i>tablename</i>	One-, two-, or three-part tablename. If <i>tablename</i> is not fully qualified, the default qualifier is used.			
		<i>n</i>	A numeric value for the maximum number of rows to extract from a table. Valid values are 1 through 99999999.			
	VAR	Value for substitution variable used in the process.				
		<i>variablename</i>	Name of the substitution variable.			
		<i>value</i>	The corresponding value for the variable.			
	XFFILE	Override for Extract File referenced in the Extract Request.				
		<i>xffilename.xf</i>	Name of the Extract File. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Data Directory.			
Report Processing	For a Report Process, the following override parameters are available:					
	REPORTNAME	Override for the local or named Report Request referenced in a Compare Request.				

Compare Process			
		<i>identifier.rptname</i>	Two-part name of the Report Request.
	SOURCEFILE	Override for the Source File name in the standalone Report Request.	
		<i>xffilename.xf</i>	The name of an Extract File for the report. Provide the full path if the file is not in the default Data Directory.
	TITLE	Override for report title.	
		<i>string</i>	Up to 40 characters to appear on each page of the report.
	AUTOREPORTNEW	Override for the Automatically Report New Tables setting.	
		Y	Include all Source File tables in the report.
		N	Include only tables in the original Source File in the report.

Return Codes

In a batch file, you can direct the processing that follows the PR0CMND processing using the return code in the following statement:

```
IF ERRORLEVEL n GOTO x
```

The following list explains the meaning of possible return codes:

Return Code	Explanation
0	No errors
4	In all of the requests, the highest return code was Informational
8	In all of the requests, the highest return code was Warning
12	In all of the requests, the highest return code was Fatal
16	There was a syntax error on the command line. A pop ^u p window also displays, unless you specified Quiet+
24	Could not open the output file specified in the Output= parameter

Since the return code value is evaluated as equal to or greater than, query each ERRORLEVEL in reverse order:

```
PR0CMND /R TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=identifier.name
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 24 GOTO Badout
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 16 GOTO Syntax
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 12 GOTO Fatal
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 8 GOTO Warning
```

```
IF ERRORLEVEL 4 GOTO Info
```

Note: For example:
:Badout
echo The Output File could not be opened.
GOTO End
...
:End

Examples

This section contains syntax examples for various command line processes.

Browse a Compare File

To start the Browse Utility from the command line, enter:

```
PROCMD /X C:\SALESCON.CMP
```

Run a process from the command line

To run a process directly from the command line, specify:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=type REQUEST=identifier.name
```

- To run a Compare Request named SALES.COMPR and display results, enter:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=COMPARE  
REQUEST=SALES.COMPR
```

- To run an Extract Request named SALES.MONTHLY and add the results to an existing output file named PLAN.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=EXTRACT  
REQUEST=SALES.MONTHLY OUTPUT=PLAN.TXT+
```

- To run a Compare Request named MARKET.TRENDS, display prompts and error dialogs during the process, and write results to an output file named RESULTS.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R TYPE=COMPARE  
REQUEST=MARKET.TRENDS OUTPUT=RESULTS.TXT  
QUIET^
```

Run one or more processes as a scheduled job from the command line

To run a scheduled job directly from the command line, use:

You can create scheduled jobs using the Scheduling Editor. Refer to the *Common Elements Manual* for details.

```
PROCMD /R JOB='jobname'
```

- To run a job named CUSTDATA and write the results to an output file named CUSTOUT.TXT, specify:

```
PROCMD /R JOB='CUSTDATA'  
OUTPUT=C:\CUSTOUT.TXT
```

- To run the same job and display prompts and error dialogs during the process, specify:

```
PROCMD /R JOB='CUSTDATA'  
OUTPUT=C:\CUSTOUT.TXT QUIET-
```

- To run a job named PAYROLL and display information dialogs during the process, specify:

```
PROCMD /R JOB='PAYROLL' OUTPUT=PAY.TXT  
MONITOR+
```

Run one or more processes using a parameter file

To run one or more processes from a file, use:

```
PROCMD /R @filename
```

For example, to run processes in a parameter file named STATS.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R @C:\STATS.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, STATS.TXT includes the following:

```
TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=MONTHLY.SALES  
TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=MONTHLY.QUOTAS  
TYPE=COMPARE REQUEST=SALES.YTD STOP=FATAL
```

Run one or more processes using a parameter file with overrides

Following are examples of command line processing when overrides are specified in a parameter file:

Extract

To run an Extract process in a parameter file named LEADS.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R @C:\temp\LEADS.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, LEADS.TXT includes the following:

```
TYPE=EXTRACT REQUEST=SALES.CUST OV=*  
DEFQUAL ORACLE1.TELEM  
STARTTAB CUSTOMERS  
ROWLIMIT 600  
SEL CUSTOMERS CUST_ID>'12345'  
END
```

Compare

To run a Compare process in a parameter file named COMP.TXT, enter:

```
PROCMD /R @C:\TEMP\COMP.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, COMP.TXT includes the following:

```
TYPE=COMPARE REQUEST=CMPR.ORDERS OV=*  
XFFILE1 APRIL.XF  
XFFILE2 MAY.XF  
END
```

Run a process using an override file

Following are examples of command line processes that use override files:

Extract

To run an Extract Request named SALES.MTHLY from the command line, and apply overrides from a file named CHANGES.TXT, enter:

```
PR0CMND /R TYPE=EXTRACT  
REQUEST=SALES.MTHLY OV=CHANGES.TXT
```

File Format

In this example, CHANGES.TXT includes the following:

```
DEFUAL ORACLE1.TELEM  
STARTTAB CUSTOMERS  
ROWLIMIT 600  
SQL CUSTOMERS ST='NJ' AND ZIP='08540'
```

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